PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
*Time* and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,345.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-39 P.M. 1908. | | | | |
| 29th Feb. | ARCADIA | 6663 | | |
| 7th Mar. | CALEDONIA | 7548 | BRITANNIA | 6526 |
| 14th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 21st " | CALEDONIA | 7548 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 28th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 4th Apr. | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 11th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 18th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 26th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 2nd May | ORIENTAL | 6294 | HIMALAYA | 6393 |
| 9th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 16th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9565 |
| 23rd " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,838 | Schmitz | 19th Mar. 1908. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 16th Apr. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,688 | Boyer | 14th May " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 11th June " |
| OCEANIEN | 4,148 | Magnan | 9th July. " |
| NERA | 5,838 | Schmitz | 6th Aug. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 3rd Sept. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,688 | Boyer | 28th Feb. 1908. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 27th Mar. 1908. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,148 | Magnan | 24th Apr. 1908. |

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YETOROFU MARU | | K. Sato | ... | 1st Mar. |
| KAGE-SHIMA MARU | | T. Arakawa | 28th Feb. | 11th Mar. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | | B. Yamawaki | 10th Mar. | 22nd Mar. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | | K. Kori | 18th Mar. | 1st April. |
| MOYORI MARU | | Jas. Hands | 31st Mar. | 12th April. |
| YEBOSHI MARU | | T. Kon | 8th April | 22nd April |
| RIOJUN MARU | | T. Iriawa | 21st April | 3rd May. |
| TAKASAKI MARU | | A. Mocker | 29th April | 12th May. |
| TOTOMI MARU | | M. Winckler | 12th May | 24th May. |
| YETOROFU MARU | | K. Sato | 20th May | 3rd June. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | | T. Arakawa | 2nd June | 14th June. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | | R. Takeda | 10th June | 24th June. |
| KOGOSHIMA MARU | | K. Kori | 23rd June | 6th July. |
| MOYORI MARU | | Jas. Hands | 1st July | 13th July. |
| YEBOSHI MARU | | T. Kon | 14th July | 26th July |
| RIOJUN MARU | | T. Iriawa | 27nd July | 8th Aug. |
| TAKASAKI MARU | | A. Mocker | 4th Aug | 16th Aug. |
| TOTOMI MARU | | M. Winckler | 12th Aug | 26th Aug. |

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager.*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SLINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 2nd Mar. | 11 a. m. | P. D. & C.* |
| KOLA | 1,200 | Thur. 27th Feb. | 9 a. m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 1,170 | Frid. 28th Feb. | 6 a. m. | (direct). |

* Viz. Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,540 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Mar., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.
24th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| KORRBER | 5301 | A. Forsiti | 1st March 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4292 | M. Dabcovich | 16th March 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badesich | 1st April 1908. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th April 1908. |
| KORRBER | 5301 | A. Forsiti | 1st May 1908. |
| BOHEMIA | 4292 | M. Dabcovich | 16th May 1908. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badesich | 1st June 1908. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * AUSTRIA | 7583 | G. Gilhuber | 26th Mar. 1908. |
| * VORWAERTS | 5990 | B. Bednarz | 24th Apr. 1908. |
| * PERSIA | 5809 | G. Barnich | 25th May 1908. |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS
are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | 5999 | A. de Petris | 26th Mar. 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | C.P. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 29th Feb. 08. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 18th Mar " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 6,100 | 25th " |
| CASTALIA | | 6,300 | 11th April " |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3,089 | 19th " |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,091 | 14th May " |
| OLYMPIA | C.P. Osborne R.N.R. | 5,124 | 27th " |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 14th June " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 6,100 | 28th " |
| CASTALIA | | 6,300 | 10th July " |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 385 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 419 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 575 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 636 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * REICHSTAG | 3085 | Ihle | 6th March |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1908.

### BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing
LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
*Apply for Particulars,*

| BRANCH OFFICE: | AGENTS: |
|---|---|
| SECY. C. M. ROSS, | T. H. MOORE & Co |

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street,*
BOMBAY

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY.*

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,884,400 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,750,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £29,222,600 |

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | Whole Life Premiums. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 68 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 66 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 68 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 53 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*
E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

THE
# GLADIATOR
PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.
TO ROMP UPHILL CHOOSE THE GLADIATOR.

The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's.

BEST AUTOMOBILES
At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GLADIATOR | 10 | h. p. | TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS. |
| GLADIATOR | 12 | h. p. | TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS. |
| GLADIATOR | 14-18 | h. p. | FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS. |
| GLADIATOR | 18-25 | h. p. | FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS. |
| GLADIATOR | 28-35 | h. p. | FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS. |

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS-SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
### PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
# INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE
# INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
# FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.
# SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
# INDIAN RAILWAYS
and other
# USEFUL INFORMATION
for
# TRAVELLERS

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

# THE TEA MERCHANT OF THE WORLD.
# LIPTONS TEA.
Used by all from Peer to PEASANT

BOMBAY OFFICE: 14, HUMMUM STREET.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
3 STANDARD BLENDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YELLOW LABEL | ... ... ... | ... | 1 Re. 2 As. per lb. |
| BLUE | " ... ... | ... | 1 " " " |
| RED | " ... ... | ... | 12 Annas " " |

BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa. |
| Lahore. | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sra SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 13,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | SANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent,*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BANKS.

### COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Advresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Shanghai | Tsitsihar |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryoizen (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Calcutta. | Singapore. | Shanghai. |
| Colombo. | Kuala Lumpor | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Bangkok. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Manilla. | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world: buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as per—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chaddars, Dhotis, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern and Basha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Nankins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sesd, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Reed Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Cuptas, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, Viz: Genuine Hose, Gents, Strangers (Fancy & Merino Shirts, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing coated thread on Cards and Reels, Ornamental, Dar, Searlet, Crochet, Tatting Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sindia, Ball Thread, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their Prices only by writing

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
*Salesman,*
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sassoon Street, Bombay
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 1 Anna. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### S. S. "CITY OF LONDON."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY, dated the 5th day of February, 1902, executed by me in favour of Mr. GIGA PRADHAN, has been REVOKED by me this day.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1908.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL.

### BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held on FRIDAY, 28th February, 1908, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to consider the letter from the Bombay Government, No. 7382, dated 9th December, 1907, in connection with the numerous important Schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island; as also the proposed draft reply.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, *Secretary.*

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to ONE P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of OIL KEROSINE RUSSIAN 125° or SUMATRA OIL for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY, Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GIGA PRADHAN has RETIRED from our firm from THIS DATE and that from and after this date the continuing partner Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL as the sole proprietor of our firm will continue to carry on the business of the firm.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1908.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL & CO.

I confirm the above.

ગીગા પ્રધન,

i.e. GIGA PRADHAN.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF MORAK-KOTAH SECTION OF NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY FOR TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 26th February, 1908, the Morak-Kotah Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway will be OPENED for passenger, other coaching and Goods Traffic and also for public telegraph messages.

One Mixed Train between Morak and Kotah will run each way daily to the timings given below :—

| STATIONS. | Down (Mixed 1st, 2nd & 3rd Class). | | STATIONS. | Up Mixed (1st, 2nd & 3rd Class). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | | H. | M. |
| Morak ... D. | 20 | 55 | Kotah ... D. | 5 | 20 |
| Darah ... „ | 21 | 35 | Dadhdevi „ | 5 | 53 |
| Phatakhera „ | 22 | 9 | Phatakhera „ | 6 | 38 |
| Dadhdevi „ | 22 | 52 | Darah ... „ | 7 | 5 |
| Kotah ... A. | 23 | 15 | Morak ... A. | 7 | 42 |

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on application to any Station Master on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN, General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS, COCOANUT, COLZA KEROSINE IN BULK AND IN CASE, SWEET, AND CASTOR, COTTON WASTE, COTTON WICK, COTTON THREAD, COIR ROPES, COIR YARN, MANILLA ROPES, DEALWOOD, CEILING & PLANKS, TEAKWOOD, PORTLAND CEMENT, MICA PIPING AND COMPOSITION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENTS at 120, Frere Road, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., March 1st, 1908, for the supply of the above stores during six months commencing from April 1st, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate qualities and discription of oils, waste papers, etc., required and, the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office.

3. The agents reserve the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Bombay Steam Navigation Company or order."

5. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

### NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

INCLUDING J. K. JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADRA RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway up to 31st March, 1908, for the supply of (20,000) Twenty thousand tons of best CARDIFF or best BENGAL COAL to be brought direct by Steamer from England or Calcutta and delivered into wagons either at Bhavnagar, Veraval or Porbandar Bunders, G.I.P. quotations at the above ports will also be considered.

First delivery to be effected not later than 15th September, 1908, and completed by end of April 1909.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the Undersigned.

K. E. VACHA, STOREKEEPER, B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

BHAVNAGAR PARA, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in Ordinary Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 418, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen attending the STATE BALL on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1908, will enter Government House by the Upper Gate and after the occupants have alighted the empty carriages will leave by the Lower Gate and be parked in their respective blocks. The empty carriages when required will enter by the Upper Gate and on taking up their occupants will depart as expeditiously as possible by the Lower Gate.

Ladies and Gentlemen coming to the Ball in Motor Cars are reminded that it will be necessary to bring an efficient chaffeur with them as space in the Government House grounds is limited.

H. G. GELL, *Commissioner of Police.*

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Karachi Ice Company, Limited, will be held at 17, Tamarind Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of March, 1908, at 4 P. M. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed :—

RESOLUTION.

That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to sell to Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, of Karachi, the Company's Ice Factory at Karachi, including the land and buildings and all machinery, plant, tools, implements, and effects, used in connection with the Factory, at the inclusive price of Rs. 1,30,000.

Should the said Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1908.

By Order of the Board, C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries & Agents.

### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 4-45 p. m. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held that the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 5-10 p. m. (S. T.). to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 5-20 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAMS :—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

READY THIS MONTH.

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

**THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY 1908.**

AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

Price, Rs. 25 Cash; Post Free Rs. 26-2.

Containing complete information regarding the Provinces of—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Mysore and Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and the Native States of India.

Official, Law, Educational, Ecclesiastical Railway and Newspaper Directories, for the whole of India.

Coloured Railway Map of India, three large Plans of Calcutta, Coloured Maps of Calcutta, and Environs; Bombay and Environs; Madras and Environs.

NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A THACKER'S DIRECTORY.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has NO INTEREST or RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of F. R. HILL & Co., now carried on by KUMAR SRI RAM KHACHER, at No. 32, Hornby Row, Fort.

F. R. HILL.

**DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.**

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings, Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK of all kinds for MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

**THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.,** 5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses :—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,

Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Designing, Draftsman's course : All branches of Engineering :—

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL.

Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping. Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining : Chemistry in all its branches :—

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc, Electrothereapeutics, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.

The ADVANTAGES of a course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work : he learns while he earns.

For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENT, I. C. SCHOOLS, 5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Please quote this Paper when applying).

### SMOKE ONCE

**THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS**

AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars not Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

**THE PARISIAN MILLINERY DEPT.**

HAPPY 1908.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENTS Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season. PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition. SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

### JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld., Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon. Telephone No. 838.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

### NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

**MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.**

AUTOMOBILE SHOW AND MOTOR GYMKHANA,

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, ON THE MARINE LINES MAIDAN,

MONDAY, THE 24TH TO FRIDAY THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

MOTOR GYMKHANA EVENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tortoise Race | Crawling Race |
| Bending Race | Hair-pin Corner Stakes |
| Passenger Race | Glass of Water Race |
| Adam & Eve Race | Starting and Stopping Race |
| Musical Cars | The Academy Stakes |
| Victoria Cross Race | Motor House |
| Police Trap Race | Bomb Race |
| Potato Race | Lap Race |
| Cherry Biting Race | Nightingale Competition |

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Band from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M. and from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

CHARGES OF ADMISSION :

SEASON TICKETS:—Members of the Union Rs 3/- and with their Families Rs 5. each.

SEASON TICKETS:—Non-Members of the Union Rs 5. each.

DAILY TICKETS:—Rupee One each.

Soldiers in Uniform & Children Half Price.

N. M. MARSHALL, Hony. Secretary, AUTO. SHOW & MOTO. GYMKHANA.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Altamount Road," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, by John Roberts Bresnar, and Benjamin, also richly open carved and English Mahogany furniture, such as :—Dining table, telescopic, Morocco line chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, marble-top tables and teapoys, plates, glass-door book cases, office and writing tables, jardiniers, verandah benches, double and single mirror door almirahs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, English solid brass double and single bedstead, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher's, best silver plated ware by REED & Bartons and others, mahogany silk-lined dessert and fish knives, and forks in cases, real Persian and Indian carpets, fancy door curtain, latest new design, drawingroom Curzon suits, lined rich silk plush, one nearly new, large size Chubb's safe with keys and stand, Doulton and Chinese pedestal with flower-pots, clocks, Hink's table and bracket lamps, ice box, old Chinese flower-vases and table ornaments, one nearly new ebonized solid iron frame, cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a large collection of choice and rare garden plants such as crotonises, lilies, palms, Bigonias, ferns, standard roses, one handsome strong victoria, in a very good order, one bay waler gelding, set of plated mounted single harness, etc., etc., the property of E. Hopman, Esq. and others.

The property of another gentleman :—

An Electric Motor Car with American 4-seated Doglash Body.

A four-seated Char-a-Bank with canopy.

2 grey Arabs, 15 hands, both go well in single and double harness.

2 grey Arabs, 14 1/2 hands, both go well in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

*Dr. LAZARUS'S*

**SPLEEN PILLS**

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen

*Full directions given in wrapper.*

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO., MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

*In Bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each ; Box and Packing, 2 as.*

From Mr. E. KIDBY, Dinapore :—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen. She was, as is well known by many, given up as incurable, her complaint being chronic. When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered. I write this thanking you for restoring her.

"I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment, writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these Pills, and I am quite certain, that these Pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan.

From J.T. MURRAY, Esquire, Engineer, I.V.S.R. Flotilla, Sukkur :—"The phial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

From WELLINGTON BEATTY, Esq., Scindia Paper Mills, Gwalior :—"I shall be obliged by your sending me as early as possible, per V. P. post, three (3) Bottles Spleen Pills, two (2) Bottles Chiretta, The last supply I got from you of Pills and Chiretta was the means of saving three persons who had been troubled with Spleen : one for 33 years' one for 5 years and the other for seven years. You are at liberty to make any use of this as you like."

From BABU TARA NATH SEN, Sulkia, Coldanga Lane, No. 27, Howrah :—"Will you kindly send at your earliest convenience one phial of your Spleen Pills, per V. P. Post, to the following direction. On the recommendation of a friend who had some spare Pills, I administered your Pills which produced marvellous effect. I may say by that yours is the best medicine that I have ever come across, as I have exhausted the whole category of medicines in all the different departments of medical science without any effect."

From EDWARD INGLIS, Esq., the Rest Camp Tundla, E. I. R.—"Please send per V.-P. P. Post, two phials of your Spleen Pills. I am very glad to say I have derived much comfort in the use of your Spleen Pills, and I think these two bottles will work a complete cure. I feel when I return thanks for my recovery that a blessing is also invoked on you. You may use this testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills any way you like."

*THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

**DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1908.**

Only a few Copies available. Got up in neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. &c.

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THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH ON THE MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT ! TONIGHT ! !

GRAND PROGRAMME

When for the first time the Grand Fairy Tale entitled

TALISMAN

will be shown.

This Film represents the most wonderful and Fantastic coloured subject ever shown in India.

The longest film ever exhibited in Bombay.

**SKATING RINK.**

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, USUAL SESSIONS.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS, ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

**CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.**

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST

Most Central Position.

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CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S CIGARETTES DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

*The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.*

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**ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.**

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALL CONCERNED !!

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Trust your Orders with us.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO., 24, TEJOOKAYA BUILDINGS, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Giffaith Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

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BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajatra, Kangra District.

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 24

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | |
| 2 Boxes Gold Bullion | 1,51,803 | Freemantle | Macpdonia | Mercantile Bank |
| 1 Box Gold Coins | 7,087 | Aden | Caledonia | Hajee Janmahamad Moosa |
| Rupees ..... | 500 | | | |
| 1 Box Gold Coins | 3,911 | Alexandria | do | A G H A A A Reza |
| 3 Parcels Silver. | 26 | London | Oriental | Yokohama Bank |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [24TH FEBRUARY 1908.

## FINANCIAL.

**Money :—**

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 22 acs up.

**Exchange :—**

The Market opened to-day at 1-3 29-32 T. T. and 1-3 15-16 on demand, with credits at 1-4 5-32 Very few bills are offered and any that have been placed to-day were taken at 1-4 1-8 3 months' sight at which there are several buyers at the close. There has been only a trifling enquiry for remittance, but in the absence of private paper some Banks are refusing to sell over 1-3 7-8 for telegraphic transfers. Far Eastern rates are firmer to-day.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | ... | 1s. 3 29/32d. to 7/8 |
| Demand Draft ... | ... | 1s. 3 15/16d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight | ... | 1s. 4 5/32d. to 1/8 |
| Do. 6 months sight | ... | 1s. 4 1/4d. |
| Do. 2 months' sight—France | | 169 1/4 |
| Do. 2 months' sight—Marks. | | 138 1/4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | | 139 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | | 151 |
| Shanghai— 30 d s' sight ... | | 157 |

**Government Paper.**

The Market opened steady to firm at 96 1-8 ready and 96 3-16 for the settlement. There has not been very much doing in the Bazaar but as there is a tendency towards easier money there have been several buyers for the next two settlements. The second settlement opened to-day at 96 3-8 and closes with buyers at 96 7-16. Calcutta market opened at 96 1-16 ready and 96 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 96-3 |
| 1st Settlement... ... ... ... | " | 96-4 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... ... | " | 96-7 |

**Bullion :—**

On Saturday, Bar silver in London fell 1-4 to 25 3-8 ready and 25 1-2 for delivery forward in two months. Locally there has been a large business passing, the dealers apparently being anxious to get ready bars. In the morning the market opened at 66 1-16 ex-duty for cash and notwithstanding the heavy arrival of silver by the mail the market has been firm and prices close at an advance of one Rupee. Out of the £5,50,000 that arrived on Friday £3,00,000 have already been taken up and the balance will probably be taken in the course of the week. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Refined Bar Gold ... ... ... | Rs. a. | p. 21 8 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | | 24 7 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | | 24 3 0 |
| English Shield sovereigns ... ... | | 15 3 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | | 15 3 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... | | 67 1 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | | 66 4 0 |

## COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received yesterday as compared with those of the two previous years :—

| | Visible Supply. | Into Sight |
|---|---|---|
| 1908... | 4,150,000 | 8,990,000 |
| 1907... | 4,890,000 | 10,850,000 |
| 1905... | 4,290,000 | 8,550,000 |

We have little movement to report in our market to-day. Prices are fairly steady but the tone is dull and exporters are more or less looking on. There is no enquiry for forward delivery, and in the bazaar business is depressed and dragging. For spot cotton the small demand at Colaba was readily met by holders, and in some cases, where anxiety was shown to move stocks, cheap lots could be picked up.

The market closes quiet as under :—

| QUOTATIONS :— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 276 | March |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 267 | |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ... | 227 | |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon | 219/20 | |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ... | 216/17 | |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | 216/17 | |
| Fine M. G. Muttis ... | 205 | |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 200 | |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 205 | |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 194/5 | |
| F. G. H. G Bengals ... | 183 1-2 | |
| Good Westerns ... | 237 | May |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... | 252-3 | |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone... ... ... ... | Dull | |
| Estimated Sales ... ... ... | 7,000 | bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... ... | 4,000 | " |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| F.-M. | M.-A. | A.-M. | M.-J. | J.-J. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-73 | 5-73 | 5-72 | 5-71 | 5-70 |
| ungd | +01 | —01 | ungd | ungd |
| J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | | O N |
| 5-66 | 5-57 | 5-48 | | 5-39 |
| ungd | —01 | ungd | | ungd |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is quiet with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. 8 0 0 | B. T. |
| April-May ... ... | " 8 8 0 | R. T. |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market is easier and prices are giving way owing to favourable weather reports.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, April-May... | Rs. 9 5 0 | R. T. |
| Yellow Guzerat... " | " 9 15 0 | B. T. |

**Gingellyseed :—**

The market is very quiet with little or no demand.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Red White... ... 85 per cent | Rs. 55 | 0 0 |
| Muggy ... ... ... | " 52 | 0 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat ... ... | " 56 | 0 0 |

**Poppyseed :—**

April-May... .... ...Rs. 10 14 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

**Castorseed :—**

Ready Rs. 32 0 0 Ap-May Rs. 34 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

**Cottonseed :—**

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

**Rapeseed :—**

Rs. 5 4 0

Tone—Easier.

**Groundnuts—**

Rs. 45 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

**Wheat :—**

White Delhi, Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

**Banks :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,370 | |
| India ... ... ... ... | 60 | X. D. |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 53 | C. D. |

**Mills :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David ... ... ... | 262 | 1/3 |
| Empress ... ... ... | 393 | |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 740 | |
| Manekji Petit ... ... ... | 3,310 | |

**Miscellaneous :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Badham Pile & Co. ... ... | 119 | |
| Bamankas Manganese ... | Par. | |
| Colaba Land and Mill... ... | 1,035 | |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate... | 38 | |

**Railways :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 865 | |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... ... | 115 | |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 430 | |

## RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 3 p.m. on Saturday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 7758 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 3,890 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 665 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 108 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 7,163 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | nil | |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 637 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 2,918 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 1,12,339 | " |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 11,003 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 14,665 | " |
| Mowrasseed ... ... ... | 303 | " |
| Ginn ... ... ... ... | 774 | " |
| Jowar ... ... ... ... | 958 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | 99 | " |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 22nd Feb. 1908, as compared with the statement of 15th Feb. 1908 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Feb. 15. Rs. | Feb. 22. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 1,00,00,000 | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 97,00,000 | 97,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ..... | 43,04,449 | 43,45,596 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ..... | 81,60,487 | 77,73,146 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 7,84,75,899 | 775,97,159 |
| Post Bills ..... | 15,340 | 15,566 |
| Sundries ..... | 18,36,395 | 18,61,431 |
| Rs. | 10,84,82,560 | 10,92,02,872 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ..... | 1,13,64,094 | 119,40,343 |
| Other authorised Securities ..... | 17,71,745 | 17,64,264 |
| Securities ..... | 2,28,19,148 | 245,04,794 |
| Loans do. do. ..... | 2,43,49,329 | 217,78,029 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ..... | 2,27,85,164 | 223,36,459 |
| Coin and Stock ..... | 3,31,018 | 3,31,132 |
| Stamps ..... | 5,315 | 5,262 |
| Bullion ..... | 6,23,184 | 5,72,427 |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | 7,96,865 | 6,57,729 |
| Sundries ..... | 1,56,194 | 1,09,895 |
| Cash ..... | 2,19,93,008 | 241,42,532 |
| | 10 84,82,560 | 10,92,02,872 |

## THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Proctor presiding when the following business was transacted:—The Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1907, was adopted. A Dividend of 6 per cent. was declared. Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai was re-elected a Director.

The appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett, as Director was confirmed.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed Auditors for the current year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The nett receipts of the Line for the first six months of 1907, as received from Government, amounted to Rs. 84,075 out of which your Directors declared an "ad interim" Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 58,500. From July to December the nett receipts are reckoned approximately at Rs. 53,000, which, added to the amount carried forward from 1906, and to the balance of the first six months of the present year, and after deducting the necessary expenses, leave a balance of Rs. 72,066-7-2 available for disposal, which your Directors propose to apply as follows:—I.—Dividend for the second half-year ending 31st December 1907, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum or Rs. 15-0-0 per Share, making 6 per cent. for the 12 months, free of Income Tax Rs. 58,500. II.—Reserve Fund Rs. 10,000. III.—Bonus to Company's Office Clerks Rs. 500. IV.—Balance to be carried forward Rs. 3,066-7-2, total Rs. 72,066-7-2.

Traffic.—The following table gives the comparison of the receipts for the past 5 years :—Number of passengers in 1907 5,83,860, 1906 4,86,839, 1905 3,72,587, 1904 3,38,982, 1903 3,03,450; Earnings (in Rupees) in 1907 1,43,361, 1906 1,27,419, 1905 1,05,061, 1904 96,633 1903 87,159; Merchandise (in Maunds.) in 1907 17,87,069, 1906 15,98,468, 1905 13,50,444, 1904 13,39,415, 1903 9,37,375; Earning (in Rupees) in 1907 1,07,606, 1906 92,245, 1905 92,336, 1904 88,812, 1903 61,806. The figures for 1907 may require some slight adjustment as only the approximate returns have so far been received for December. From the above figures it will be seen that there is a substantial increase in both passenger and goods traffic. The former, your Directors attribute to the increased facilities afforded to the public by the four trains which are running daily each way and the latter to an increase in the grain traffic. Capital Expenditure.—During the year a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been appropriated from the Reserve Fund against expenditure found necessary on Capital account for alterations and additions to the stations, &c., on the Line, so that the available balance standing to the credit of this Fund was reduced to Rs. 20,859-8-11. Your Directors have therefore transferred Rs 10,000 from Revenue to the Reserve Fund this year and they trust this will meet with your approval. Extension of the Line.—Your Directors have to inform you that the proposals made by them to the Railway Board for the construction of the proposed extension to Brahmakhed have now gone forward for the consideration of the Secretary of State. If these proposals are sanctioned, they will be put before you at Special Meeting later on. Under the Articles of Association one of the Directors Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai retires, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. F. A. Reddie returned to India in in April and rejoined the Board. During Mr H. E. E. Procter's absence from India Mr T. W. Birkett was invited to fill the vacancy. Your Directors regret to inform you that on account of ill-health Mr. F. A. Reddie has again been obliged to leave India and you are asked to confirm the appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett to fill his place. You will have to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1907 is annexed hereto.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Chairman said :—"In proposing the adoption of the Report for 1907, I am glad again to be able to draw your attention to a further increase in the passenger traffic, which has again gone up 20 per cent. When I addressed you at the General Meeting last year, I said that I thought we might reasonably look for a considerable development in the passenger traffic during the coming year, and this anticipation has certainly been borne out. As regards goods traffic, there is also quite a satisfactory increase in this, and I think, from enquiries made, when I was up the Line last month, that the present season should be quite as good as the past. With regard to the Flag Station between Prantej and Idar Road to which I referred at our last Meeting, it was not found feasible to arranged for one at the place indicated, and as the Parent Line were of opinion that it was necessary to have another permanent station between Prantej and Idar Road, your Directors sanctioned the construction of one at Sonasan, which is practically completed, and it will be shortly opened to traffic. The stone traffic at Idar Road continues to show a satisfactory increase and is gradually assuming large proportions. As regards the extension to Brahmakhed, negotiations have practically been completed and I hope within a few weeks we shall receive the concession and be in a position to put it before you. As I told you at our last Meeting, the terms include an extension of the lease to 1927 and a rebate of 10 per cent. on the interchanged traffic with the Parent Line to make up the dividend on the whole Line to 5 per cent. instead of, as at present, to make it up to 4 per cent."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.


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TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

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STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OMMANNEY—February 18, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain C. V. Ommanney, 75th C. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—MURRAY—February 13, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Kenneth Campbell of Colombia to Marion Effie, second daughter of the Hon'ble Colonel R. O. Murray, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces.


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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 2m; Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water 3-48m., 5-17s. Low water, 11-18m., 10-38s.

Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m.

Masonic Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Billiards: European Amateur Championship, Pyrke's Billiard Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54'dm. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, February 26.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of Awards, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-18m., 6-47s. Low water, 11-33m.

Thursday, February 27.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Volkarts United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, first day. Empire Theatre, Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Children's Sanatorium at Versova, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 6-10m., 8-25s. Low water, 0-54m., 1-2s.

Friday, February 28.—Empire Theatre, Amateur Theatricals, 9-30. Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Bombay Millowners' Association, adjourned meeting 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 7-43m., 9-33s. Low water, 2-39m., 2-24s.

Saturday, February 29.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, second day. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water 9-9m., 10-21s. Low water, 3-42m., 3-24s.

Sunday March 1.—Quinquagesima Sunday. B. V. A. Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Racecourse. Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h., 44m., High water, 10-13m., 11-4s., Low water, 4-30m., 4-16s.

Monday March 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, third day. Sun rises, 6h., 58m., Sun sets, 6h. 45m, High water, 11-7m, 11-44s, Law water, 5-12m., 55s.

TELEGRAPHISTS GRIEVANCES.—The Telegraph subordinates at Bombay held a meeting last week to receive Mr. Barton, General Secretary, who addressed them various matters connected with the aims and objects of the Indian Telegraph Association. Mutual assistance and the securing of far reaching benefits for the Associates are the main features of the Association. Mr. Barton was given an enthusiastic reception and promised full support. Great sympathy was felt for the way he had been forced to resign the service. A large of number Telegraphists was present on the Victoria Terminus on his arrival on Friday and on his departure for Madras on Saturday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture | Mirella ... Gounod |
| Selection | See-See ... Jones |
| Selection | The Gondoliers ... Sullivan |
| Valse | Lune de Miel ... Waldteufel |
| Selection of Songs of Helmund | ... Wright |
| Two-Step | Bustlin Billy ... Thurban |

A WOMAN THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dracup, one Gangabai, a Hindu woman, was charged with the theft of gold ornaments, valued at about Rs. 100, belonging to Kasi Bai, a neighbour, residing in Thakoredwar. It appears that the complainant who had placed the ornaments in a box in her sister's room found them missing the day before yesterday. The accused was living in the same room. The complainant made a report to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused pointed out the box under which she had hidden the ornaments tied in a handkerchief. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. She had, she said, no one in the world. She was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MILKMAN'S TRICK.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Lowes charged Ramraj Hanumram, a milkman, in the employ of Mrs. Newton, owner of a dairy at Parel, with the theft of milk worth six annas. The accused was entrusted with a can containing twenty-two seers of milk for supply among customers of the complainant. As there was a complaint against the accused, the complainant and a policeman in plain clothes followed him and saw him go to a chawl and pour a quantity of dirty water into the can through the tap after removing some milk from the can. He was immediately arrested. The Magistrate in convicting the accused complimented Mrs. Newton on her detective skill and sentenced the man to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AN annual meeting of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowa-ji Jehangir Hall yesterday for the election of a Dean and three Syndics. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was the only candidate proposed for the office of Dean; and he was declared to be duly elected.

There was a contest in the other election, four candidates for the three syndicships having been proposed as follows:—1. The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and others and seconded by Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and others. 2. Rao Bahadur Ghanasham N. Nadkarni, proposed by Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan and others and seconded by Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and others. 3. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, proposed by Mr. N. M. Samarth and seconded by Mr. L. A. Shah. 4. Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, proposed by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. N. V. Gokhale. The result of the election was that Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Khare, and Mr. Rustam Cama were declared duly elected Syndics, Mr. Nadkarni being the unsuccessful candidate.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Pioneer" states that Major Morgan, Civil Surgeon of Itawah, has been doing excellent work in plague inoculation in that District, and people have readily come forward to be inoculated. The campaign began with the public inoculation of Mr. H. K. Gracey, the Collector, at Phaphund, and has progressed steadily. Several times nearly 100 persons have been inoculated in a single day and recently, at Achalda, 145 persons were inoculated in four hours including twenty women and the daughter of the local Thakur.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

### Claim upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr. Branson and Mr. Jaferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahhzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Bahadurjee continuing the re-examination of the plaintiff.

You were asked in cross-examination and you have said that offerings were made to you and other members of the family? Yes. I spoke about it to my solicitors.

You were asked the names of Khojas who gave you offerings. Is it a practice to give their names? It is not.

What become of these offerings received by you or other members? They went to the Dufterkhana.

Regarding a statement in the first para of the plaint, you said you did not believe them to be true when you made the plaint? At the time when I swore the plaint, my attention was not directed to it.

You stated that Europeans also go to the place where Rosikhane is performed? Yes

Did you ever see a Europeen taking part in it? No. They come only as spectators.

Objections were raised to a tomb being raised in Poona over your husband's grave? Yes.

You said Kamaria Mahomed objected? Yes.

What right had he to object? He had no right, but he wanted to harass me.

Under whose instructions was Kamaria working in Poona? This quest on was objected to.

Whose servant was he? Sultan Mahomed Shah's. He is the Kamaria of the Jamat.

Mr. Bahadurji informed the Court that Akbar Shah was the sheriff before Jangir Shah's death.

You were asked if Mr. Framjee explained to you the release. Did he bring the document and explain it to you? I don't recollect it now.

Before Mr. Framjee explained it to you, did Shamshuddin ever tell you about his passing the release? No.

Mr. Inverarity asked the permission of the Court to cross-examine plaintiff on some points which he said were introduced in re examination.

Mr. Inverarity.—Rosi means calamity, sarrowful occasion? It is not calamity but misfortune which befell Hussain. It also means the mention of his miracles.

Ladies when they attend Rosikhane are behind a partition and they cannot see the men? Yes.

After the Rosikhane is performed the "Mumba" leaves the pulpit? Yes.

The Ziarat is performed by Ashna Sharias after the man has descended from the pulpit? He cannot do so, unless he comes down from the pulpit

Mention the name of a single Ismail Imam Khoja doing so, repeating the names of the 3rd 8th and 12th Imam.

Who is Cassum Mistry—He lives in our compound in Poona.

Does he believe in the 12 Imams? He must believe. He is an Ashna Sharias? I have not heard he is.

If a man believes in the 12 Imams, should he not be an Ashna Sharia? There are Ismailis who believe in the 12 Imams.

Then you say there is no difference between Ashna Sharias and Ismailias in their belief in the 12 Imams? Yes, in fact their religion is the same.

In your own house, was there no partition kept while performing Rosikhane?—Yes. There is a cloth partition about 10 feet high from the ground.

Mr. Bahadurji—In the partition which you say, could ladies see the males? Yes. They can see very well.

Cassum Mistry, is he a follower of Aga Khan? Yes.

The next witness examined was Bibi Shah.

Mr. Bahadvidji—You are the daughter of Shah Hassan Ali? Yes.

And sister of Ali Shah? Yes.

Married to Suleiman Khan?—Yes.

How many years ago were you married? I don't recollect.

How old were you at the time of your marriage About 15 or 16 years old.

How long did you live with your husband? About 7 years.

Where are you living now in Fombay? I live in a house, near the corner of a street—I do not know the name of the street.

When did you go to live in this house? During the life time of Shah Hassan Ali?

Whose house is it? The house in which I live was purchased by my father.

Where were you living before you lived in this house? In the house of my father.

During the life-time of your father and before your marriage, how did you maintain yourself? My father maintained me.

After your marriage how did you maintain yourself? My father used to defray my expenses.

How were your expenses defrayed by your father? My father used to give us pocket expenses.

How much pocket money?—At first when I was married I got Rs. 100 a month.

How long did you get this? For 2 or 3 years until I got a child.

After you got a child, how much were you paid? Rs. 200 a month and if I wanted anything more I used to get that also.

Who paid your servants' wages? I used to pay them out of my pocket money.

Did the servants receive food? Yes.

Who supplied them with food? My father.

Did you have any horses or carriage? Yes.

Was this after your marriage? Yes

How many horses and carriage? There was no difference. Whatever I wanted I used to get.

The horses and carriages were exclusively for your use? None reserved exclusively for my use.

During the 20 years after your husband's death, did you receive the allowance you were receiving? Yes.

When you went to live in the house in which you are living now, had you your servants?

Yes. Who paid their wages? I paid myself.

Was food supplied to them? Yes.

Who gave them? My father. I mean that food used to be cooked in one kitchen and was sent to us. After I and my children had taken food my servants use to have it.

After you went into the house, had a you horse and carriage? Yes.

You had horse and carriage?—Yes. I had my horse and carriage and if anybody wanted I used to let them have.

After you went into this house was your allowance of Rs. 200 a month continued? Yes.

After your father's time and in the life-time of Ali Shah, did you continue to get these allowances? Yes.

By whom were the expenses paid after Hassan Ali's death? Ali Shah continued to pay these expenses, food, horses and carriage and Rs. 200 a month.

After Ali Shah's death were they continued? Yes.

Do you receive Rs. 200 a month now? No, it has been stopped for the last 2 years.

Do you continue to receive food? No.

And your expenses for servants, horse, carriage?—Everything had been stopped.

Why were they stopped? On account of the affidavit which I have filed in this statement.

Have you got children? Yes.

How many? Four, two sons and two daughters.

Your son Ladli Ali died about 12 years ago? He was killed.

Where was he killed? He was killed in Persia.

When he was in Bombay, where was he living? With me.

Who maintained him while he was with you? He used to get an allowance of Rs. 50 separately.

From whom? When he was married Aga Ali Shah settled this amount for him.

How old was he when he married? About 20 years old.

Up to what time did he receive the allowance? As long as he was alive, it was paid to him, after his death to his two sons.

He left a widow? Yes.

Where was his widow? She was in Persia where she died.

Where are the children? They are with me.

Have these children continued to live with you? Yes.

How old are the children now? About 15 and 18 years old.

After Latiff Ali's death, did anybody receive allowance for the children? My man used to go to Duftarkhana and I took the amount from him.

Is that allowance now received or stopped? That is stopped; everything is stopped.

Your second son's name is Saheb Khiram Mirza? Yes.

Is he alive? He died two years ago,

Before or after you made the affidavit? After I made it.

Where was he living before his death? With me.

How did he maintain himself? He used to get Rs. 70 a month.

Was this allowance stopped after you filed your written statement? Yes.

Was he married? Yes. He had 3 children.

From what time he used to get Rs. 70 a month? When he was married.

How old was he when he was married? About 19 or 20 years old.

Your eldest daughter was called Beebee Begum? Yes. She was married to Nasir Shah? Yes.

Your second daughter Beebee Maha married about 2 years ago? Yes.

She is married to Mahomed Aga? Yes

Did Mahomed Aga get any allowance? At first he got but it was stopped after I filed the written statement.

Did your father get allowance from the Khojas? He used to get always.

Why did he get? Because he was the Moorshed of the Khojas.

Was he the Hazar Imam of the Khojas? He was the Moorshed.

Was he Imam? I say he was the Moorshed.

Do you know what became of them? They used to go to the Duftarkhana and the Jamatkhana.

What use was made of these payments? They were spent to defray the expenses of the family.

Ali Shah received payments in the same way as Hasan Ali Shah? Yes.

They were utilised in the same way? Yes.

Was Ali Shah an Iman? He was a Moorshed.

After Alishah died, were payments received from the Khojas by Sultan Mahomad Shah? Yes.

Were they utilised in the same way? Yes.

Is Sultan Mahomad Shah an Iman? He was a Moorshed.

The Judge: Is he the Iman of the Khojas? I do not know.

Do you consider him as an Iman like the 12 Imams? Never.

Did you consider your father or your brother an Imam? I never considered.

Do you say that Sultan Mahomad Shah was a Moorshed in the same way as your father and brother? Yes.

Did Hassan Alishah believe in 12 Imams? Yes,

Was Rosakh-ne performed in his own house? Always on Mondays in his house.

During the Moharrum was it performed for 10 days? Rosakhane was performed in the Jamatkhana and after his death in Hassanabad.

When Hassan Ali Shah arrived in Bombay, you know where he was put up? I do not recollect.

The Judge.—Where was the place he lived that you remember? In Love Lane.

From what time was a Rosikhan performed in the house of Hassan Ali during the Moharrum? After the first 10 days of Moharrum it has been performed in the house of Hassan Ali Shah.

Did he take part in this? Yes. He would sit in the assembly as long as he was able to sit.

Did other members of the family attend.? Yes, all of them.

Who leads the recital of Rosa? The Mullah.

Do you know that at the end of the recital a Ziareth or Salute is said? Yes.

Who took part in that Salute? All of them used to stand up, Sirkar Aga Shah Hassan Ali and others were present.

Was it continued in the life-time of Ali Shah? Yes.

Who took part in the Salute? One man used to recite and others present repeated it standing.

Were any members of Ali Shah's family present at the function? Yes.

After Ali Shah's death was Rosakhana performed in the house of Sultan Mahomad Shah? Yes, even now it is going on.

When it was performed, who used to be present there? All members alive, of Aga Khan family and others.

Have you ever seen Sultan Mahomad Shah at these Rosakhanes? I used to see him always.

Was "Ziareth" performed as in the time of Hassan Ali? Yes.

Have you ever seen Sultan Mahomad Shah joining in the Ziareth? Least where ladies sit and he sat where men are seated. There was a screen.

To whom is "Ziareth" addressed? To the Imams.

To which Imam? Addressed to the 12 Imams.

Did Hassan Ali Shah say Nimaz? Always. He said Nimaz in the Persian language.

Did Ali Shah say Nimaz? Always.

Did Jangir Shah and Akbar Shah say Nimaz? Always

So far as you know, is there any member of the family of Hassan Ali or Ali Shah who did not say Nimaz? I have never heard any instance.

Where is the Duftarkhana? In the life-time of my father it was in a room on the ground floor of the house in which my father lived. Accounts were kept there of the money received and paid at the Duftarkhana.

In the time of Hassan Ali Shah, who used to write the accounts? At that time there were some Persian Munshis and Indian writers and they wrote the accounts.

Did any one supervise these accounts? The Mirza used to bring them every month to my father.

Was the Duftarkhana removed? Yes. It was removed to the place where it is now. It is now in a bungalow belonging to Shah Hassan Ali. The removal took place during the life-time of Hassan Ali Shah.

Was there any division of the immovable property after the death of Hassan Ali Shah? No.

Any movable property divided? No.

Do you claim your share in the property left by Hassan Ali Shah? Yes. I am an heir.

It is said that Jangir Shah took possession of certain immovable property after Hassan Ali's death. Is that correct? It is false.

So also Akbar Shah took possession of certain property after Hassan Ali's death and enjoyed it exclusively. Is that correct? I

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1908.


## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

WHEN Dr. Rutherford's amendment to the Address was brought before Parliament there was, as usual, but a scanty attendance. Members of Parliament, probably, and not inaccurately, thought that the Secretary of State and his Council, through the instrumentality of the Viceroy and Governors and their Councils, are quite capable of administering the affairs of India, without the assistance of Parliament. At all events it does not seem either necessary or desirable to leave us to the tender mercies of a medico from the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, whose acquaintance with India was acquired during a six weeks' trip at the close of last year. It would be well for Parliament and for us in India if every cobbler would stick to his last and every doctor to his speciality. India is not suffering from skin diseases but from something very much more deeply rooted, and we put more faith in the prescription of Dr. Morley than of Dr. Rutherford. The latter's diagnosis was not carefully made. He was much too precipitate in arriving at conclusions. But then he was not in a position to do otherwise and it was no matter for surprise that he blundered. His remedy is provincial Parliaments with an Imperial Duma. Anticipating the objection that the people were not ready for government of this kind, the doctor asked whether the English were when Simon de Montfort laid the foundation of the British Parliament. As to the suggestion that the Indian people might be fit intellectually and yet not morally for self-government Dr. Rutherford was scornful. The mind of the educated were determined upon some scheme of representation, and an Indian House of Lords would not do. Yet, said he, that was what was practically recommended in the suggestion for a nominative party of sixty advisers, to be consulted individually by the Government, twenty of them the ruling chiefs and a suitable number of territorial magnates. The root of all evil in India, according to Dr. Rutherford, is the system by which we are governed—not the fault of the officials, with whom he sympathises, as they are unable to do as they would like. The system itself, he says, creates the spirit of despotism and at the top of it sit the India Council, "a company of trilobites and troglodytes" which are of no help to Parliament and it would be an economical proceeding to get rid of them. We do not suppose it has ever pretended that the India Council did, or, should help Parliament *qua* Parliament, but if it had never helped the Secretary of State and helped successive Governments to the better understanding of Indian subjects and the disposal of Indian business we should not hear now of proposals to establish a Colonial council on similar lines. But that does not concern Dr. Rutherford who only knows that he has been told we are face to face with great reform—or great revolution in India and he cannot quite tell why.

Sir Henry Cotton, to whom no doubt Dr. Rutherford was indebted for much prompting, told the House that irritation in India came to a head under Lord Curzon's regime and was due to administering the affairs of the country in a spirit regardless of, contemptuous of, and indifferent to the wishes and feelings of the people—a very pretty sentence, but one which will not bear the test of daylight, any more than his assertion that there is at present discontent serious and even dangerous in India, caused by our despotic system of government, Sir Henry Cotton's and Mr. Hart-Davies's suggestions were only a little less impracticable than those of Mr. O'Grady who prescribed the immediate introduction of free compulsory education and a beginning of real representative institutions. India might well pray to be saved from her friends who, in the name of friendship, bring forward some of the most abjectly absurd propositions, if they did not merely serve to stultify their proposers. Mr. Smeaton perhaps was the most ludicrous of his associates, for he referred to the guilt" of Lord Curzon and declared that instead of taking his seat in the House of Lords he should be impeached and brought before the Bar of that assembly. And supposing he were—some member would promptly rise in his place and protest against the waste of time involved, on which the House would proceed to the next business. Mr. Smeaton was more profuse in his adjectives than any other speaker and termed the system of government not merely obsolete and defective, but unrighteous, dictatorial and reactionary. They seem to have forgotten that a scheme of reform is already under the consideration of the Government of India and of provincial Governments and that their views have been asked for by next month. Sir Henry Cotton had not, and in a letter he addressed to certain journals the day after the debate in the Commons, he quoted the criticism of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell in condemnation of Mr. Morley's proposals:—"Of the fifty-four members [ of which the enlarged Legislative Council of the Viceroy will consist ] only seven 'elected' by the non-official members of the Provincial Councils,' or one-eighth part of the Supreme Council, can by any possibility represent the educated class, which alone has the experience and training that can fit men for political life and its highly intellectual contests. The 'additional officials' (of whom there are to be twenty) are three times as numerous, and educated India asks: Is this the first great Liberal reform? The Government of India is the greatest landlord in Asia, and a hard one. It is to be helped by eight great landed magnates, including a 'ruling chief.' Who is there to represent the two hundred millions of tenantry and peasants, who to protect them against rack-renting and rack-taxing? Is this the second great Liberal reform? The special membership of Mahomedans is of very doubtful policy, but it might be justified, if no other means existed for their representation. If the Hindu majority were bigoted and refused to elect Mussulmans there would be great justification. But the contrary is the fact."

Mr. Morley in his reply made short work of his critics and remarked that the whole of Dr. Rutherford's speech illustrated one of the grossest of fallacies in practical politics, namely, that we could cut and shape and frame a system of government for communities with absolutely different sets of social, religious, and economic conditions—that we could cut them all out by a kind of stereotyped pattern. That was a most mischievous fallacy. He did not believe it was at all involved in Liberalism—if gentlemen opposite would allow him to speak a domestic word. There was not one of the great Liberal statesmen—Gambetta, Gladstone, or Bright—who would accept for a moment the doctrine on which Dr. Rutherford based his proposals. Was there any rational man who would say that you could lay down maxims of government as suitable to England, to France, or to Spain and say that therefore they must be true of India? As the Secretary of State remarked, Dr. Rutherford had come out of the hands of the people he met in India—both Indians and officials as he alleged—with still something to learn. And Mr. Morley then recounted for the information of the House what may be repeated for the benefit of his critics in this country, that the proposals for Advisory Councils were submitted to laborious examination by the India Office. The scheme resulting from that scrutiny was returned to the Indian Government with a request that it should be submitted for discussion in various quarters, and that the general views at which that Government finally arrived should be communicated to the India Office. When those requests were complied with it would be his duty to consider how the proposals arrived at by Indian opinion carried out the purposes which his Majesty's Government had in view. The great and difficult problem of separating executive and judicial functions in India is now engaging the attention of the Government. As for flogging, one of his (Mr. Morley's) hopes was that in criminal jurisdiction it would be limited to specific cases and in civil proceedings would be abolished. As to the impression which it was stated would be made in India if the Secretary of State showed that he was animated by a kindly, sympathetic, and friendly feeling towards the people and that his heart was with them, he had never shown anything else. His heart was with the people of India. The bureaucracy he held to be a great and splendid machine, performing the most difficult task ever entrusted to the representatives of any nation. That it was not perfect in every respect no sensible man would hold, but let any member of this House point out to him at any time where the Indian bureaucracy was at fault. If that were done, could it be supposed that he would not do all he could to demonstrate to the people of India that he was moved by a kindly, sympathetic, friendly spirit? Mr. Morley's was an eminently satisfactory reply to his critics and must serve to show, if it shows anything at all, that he is actuated by as generous impulses towards this country as any Secretary of State could be expected to be. Notwithstanding the discouraging events of the past year he has not withdrawn one of his promises or abandoned the least hope of carrying out reforms which will meet the approval of the educated classes of this country.

CHURCHER, THE HERO OF FATHGAR.

YET another Mutiny hero is gathered to the majority, and looking to the deaths of so many of them following in rapid succession during the last few months, we might well exclaim with the poet: "How quickly does brother follow brother from sunshine to the sunless land!" By a strange coincidence Mr. David Churcher died on the same day on which a very tardy pension was bestowed on him, we are told, at the direct instance of the King. His Majesty is thus deprived of the satisfaction of having given pleasure to an old man who deserved so well of his country in critical times. But the pension, we may be allowed to say, came very late, in fact after more than half a century has elapsed after the meritorious act which it was designed to recognise. And now we find that it has come too late to be of any use, for the hero who must have been almost eighty, has passed away beyond the reach of pensions and other human rewards. But the lesson is obvious; and His Majesty's advisers should bring all the remaining cases of heroes who are in want of a pension, speedily to his notice in order that pensions should not be bestowed posthumously as in this instance of Mr. Churcher. As for his conduct during the Mutiny, Sir John Kaye its standard historian, well remarks that it "was one of those acts of heroic self-devotion of which the annals of the Sepoy War afford so many touching examples." When the besieged garrison, hard pressed by the mutineers, escaped from the port of Fathgar in boats, the one containing Major Robertson grounded on a soft sand bank on its way down the Ganges to Cawnpore. The mutineers approached the boats and fired on our helpless countrymen and killed and wounded several of them. Several, especially ladies, were drowned, and many were taken prisoners. But Major Robertson and Mr. Churcher and two others escaped by swimming. Kaye thus tells graphically the story of the heroism of Mr. Churcher: "Major Robertson though painfully wounded, escaped with his life, by the generous aid of Mr. David Churcher an indigo planter, who secured an oar on which the two supported themselves in the river until midnight, when they went ashore, and lay hidden in the village of Kulhour, where some herdsmen sheltered them and fed them. Then was witnessed another of those acts of heroic self-devotion of which the annals of the Sepoy War afford so many examples. Churcher might have made his escape, but Robertson was in such dire agony both of body and mind that he could not rouse himself to the activity of flight. So Churcher determined not to leave him.

For more than two months he watched over the sticken artilleryman until death mercifully came to the relief of the sufferer. Then Churcher buried his friend, raised a mound of earth over his remains to mark the spot, and betook himself to the jungle, where Providence mercifully protected him and enabled him after a while to escape to Cawnpore." The third volume of Kaye containing the account of the Mutiny in the United Provinces, from which the above extract is taken, is now long out of print, and its place in the new edition is taken by the first volume of Malleson's work. We think Kaye's third volume should be reprinted, and his eloquent narrative should not be suppressed and superseded by the inferior work of his editor and continuator. Fathgar, it may be added, was a small fort on the Ganges three miles from Farrukabad whose Nawab had rebelled against us and joined the mutinied sepoys. There was a regiment of native infantry under Colonel Smith, stationed at Fathgar and they too mutinied. Colonel Smith, Major Robertson and our men with ladies and children took refuge in the fort, where they were besieged for several days from June 25 till July 3. Being very hard pressed they resolved on the latter day to leave the fort and escape in boats to Cawnpore about 80 miles south-east which they believed was still in our hands, as they had not heard the terrible story of the misdeeds of Nana Saheb at the latter place. Only one boat, that of Colonel Smith, evaded the pursuit of the sepoys. But the inmates of this boat, too, were fired upon by the sepoys when it reached Cawnpore, and killed. Of the whole garrison of Fathgar two or three alone escaped with their lives, and Mr. Churcher was one of these. "In all," says Kaye, "more than two hundred Christian people—men, women and children—who were in or near Fathgar at the beginning of June, died miserably on the dreary river voyage or at the place of their destination, where they had hoped to escape the malice of their persecutors." It is very curious that after fifty years Mr. Churcher has also died at Fathgar, once the scene of his hardships and so much sorrow to our people.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

THERE may be reason to believe that the area of the operations on the Frontier has been strictly limited, under pressure from Home, but it is difficult to credit the report that the period over which they should extend has been also limited. The fatuity of such a policy on the part of the Home government in matters that might be considered to have gone beyond the sphere of their interference has been too frequently proved in the past. A statesman must at times, when he can feel confident that the consequences of his action will not have too serious results, make some show of deference to the clamours of an ignorant but too often influential section of his party, even though he goes against his better judgment and the advice of experienced counsellers in doing so. The only way that we can expect to make any lasting impression on such refractory and irreconcilable folk as the Zakka Khel is to occupy their country till they give in their submission and comply with our terms, whatever they may be. This is of course the opinion, too, of Mr. Morley and the men of experience whose advice is at his elbow. It is extremely doubtful that we have inflicted such heavy losses on the tribesmen as might be imagined on perusing the news published from the front. They must have gathered in very considerable force, which we were not told, and have exposed themselves in a manner quite contrary to their usual practice. Moreover they are especially adroit in removing their killed and wounded from the scene of action, having for this purpose special parties composed of those who have not the good fortune to be in the possession of modern weapons. It is therefore a difficult matter to estimate the losses of these tribesmen on any occasion.

FAMINE DURING THE WEEK.

THE official returns on the number of persons on relief in India record another serious increase, and unlike last week no single decrease is reported. In the United Provinces there has been a slight relaxation in the increase which this week is 105,944 as against 147,039 last week, so that the total for the Province is now 900,708. The other districts reporting all record increases and the total number on relief is 1,037,591 an increase of 116,876 not counting 10,139 persons on works and 3,239 on gratuitous relief by the Maharaja of Balrampur. In Bombay the increase is only a little over four hundred but in Bengal the increase has progressed and is over two thousand with an increase of 3,480 in the Central Provinces, and here, it may be noted over three quarters are on gratuitous relief. In the Central India Native States the total number of destitute is now 103,003 of whom only about one-tenth are on gratuitous relief.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Devanha" left Hongkong on February 22nd.

CAPTAIN MARKHAM CARTER, I. M. S., who was wounded recently, is progressing favourably.

Lala Lajpat Rai is expected at Lucknow shortly to preside over the annual Conference of the Arya Samaj to be held this week.

THE 18th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery is, we are informed, transferred to No. 5 Ammunition Column at Rawalpindi.

MAJOR A. P. Blenkinsop, R. A. M. C., Inspector of Health Efficiency, will visit Lahore Cantonment and Umballa during the month of March following.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Kaiser" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the retention of Munshi Nizamuddin, Accountant General in Poonch, for another year. His services were lent to the Raja three years ago.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st February 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 223,919 mds. and Rs. 44,129 in the earnings.

IT is proposed to hold an Old Cheltonian Dinner shortly in Madras. Those willing to attend should write to Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Commissioner of Police, Madras.

A MARRIAGE will take place on the 3rd March, between Mr. F. Brodie Sherring, I. C. S., and Miss Ellen Muriel Avery, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Fredrick Wright, of Frimley Hall, Camberley, Surrey.

INTIMATION has been received, says our Lahore correspondent, that Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps cannot be considered as Regimental Officers for the purpose of drawing Detention Allowance under Clause (i) of the Indian Army Order No. 405 of 1907.

WHEN the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Hodgson vacates the office of Planting Member of the Madras Council, in May, it is probable that Mr. C. E. Abbott, of Wynaad, the present Chairman of the United Planters' Association of South India, will be appointed.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. K. E Cooper, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, second son of Mr. G. J. Cooper, and Nina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Scott, of Whinbank, Kodaikanal, will take place at Kodaikanal, S. India, on the 20th April. a marriage has been arranged between Captain E. W. Shewell, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Recruiting Staff Officer, Dublin, son of Major-General Shewell, of Ash Priors, Cheltenham, and Kathleen Mary (Birdi), third daughter of the late General Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry and Mysore Commission, of Ormonde House, Ealing, and Leighton, Ealing.

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

## The New Defence Scheme.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VINEYARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

°MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 10.

Although the Senate has discussed the tariff for three weeks, hardly any progress has been made, and if things do not improve the schedule will take months to finish. Every item is discussed at inordinate length without, however, many changes being made. Although it was evident last week that there was a large majority in favour of retaining the duty on bananas, a handful of Senators stuck out for the item being made free. They all made long speeches, and were answered at equal length by the other side. In discussing every item precisely the same arguments are used. That there should have been a long debate on onions was hardly receivable, but the item was discussed as vigorously as if thousands had been at stake instead of a mere trifle. In the history of the Commonwealth there has been nothing equal to the manner in which the Senate is approaching the tariff.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY SURVEY.

A conference of railway engineers-in-chief, convened by the Minister for Home Affairs, will be opened in Melbourne on Tuesday. The business is to lay down the lines on which the survey of a route for the proposed trans-Australian railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta should be carried out. The State officers who will probably attend the conference are:—Messrs. Hutchinson (N.S.W.), Kernot (V.), Moncrief (S. A.), and Thomas (W.A.), Mr. Deane, late Engineer-in-Chief for New South Wales, will represent the Commonwealth. The Queensland Engineer-in-Chief finds that he cannot attend owing to pressure of work. The Tasmanian Engineer-in-Chief is in ill-health, and consequently will be unable to be present.

THE COMMERCE ACT.

The Minister for Customs has gone carefully into the representations made by the recent deputation representing butter factories, but has come to the conclusion that no further relaxation of the provisions of the Commerce Act and regulations can be permitted. "I desire to avoid friction in carrying out the law," remarked Mr. Chapman, "but at the same time the Act must be firmly administered, so that no questionable practices can prevail. If we want to keep up the good name of Australian products abroad we must insist on the weights and brands being absolutely correct, so that the most implicit confidence can be placed in them." The Minister explained that where boxes were found to contain less than the weight of butter marked on them the exporters were at once notified, and were allowed to make up the full weight. They might also be called upon to pay a penalty for their carelessness. He could not make any alteration in this practice. The request to allow the boxes to be re-marked with a lower weight could not be granted.

THE NEW DEFENCE SCHEME.

The Minister for Defence stated to-day that the considerations of the new defence scheme by the Commonwealth Cabinet on Thursday was comparatively brief, and was mainly for the purpose of affording him guidance in the preparation of the Bill to give effect to the proposals of the Government, as set out by the Prime Minister. Mr. Ewing added that careful consideration would be given to the question of forming a volunteer reserve. A few days ago the Minister for Defence expressed his intention of taking action with a view of reliving officers of the instructional staff of clerical work. This work, in the majority of cases, occupies so much of the officers' time that their usefulness as instructors is much impaired. To-day the Minister discussed the subject with members of Military Board, and Brigadier-General Gyrdon, C.B., the District Commandant of New South Wales. General Gordon, who has given the matter a great deal of attention, submitted a scheme he had prepared with a view to readjusting the duties of officers of the instructional staff, so that they may perform more outside work. Mr. Ewing recognises the value of the proposals contained in this scheme, and states that he will give them full consideration before determining upon what course of action he will take.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VINEYARDS.

The wine expert, Mr. B.A. Bagenal, who has been paying his annual visit to the South Australian vineyards, has both good and bad news for the vignerons of the State. He confidently asserts that the vintage this year will be a comparatively small one—or, at least, the yield will be from 10 to 20 per cent. below that of last season. Two months ago there was every prospect of a record vintage, for the vines never looked better; but the abnormally hot weather experienced in January upset all calculations and wrought immense damage among the vines. But, although the yield may not be so prolific as usual, this will be compensated for by the fact that prices are likely to advance, on account of shortage of stocks. It was pointed out in these columns a fortnight ago that considerably higher prices were being offered for certain varieties of grapes this year and there seems every prospect of buyers having to pay more for their wines. The stocks of Australian wine in London, Mr. Bagenal states, are practically exhausted, which means that the wine merchants of Great Britain must purchase what supplies they require direct from the Commonwealth. The distilling business, according to the same authority, is flourishing in South Australia at present, and there is a brisk demand both here and in the other States for the pure grape brandy manufactured. Distillation, however, has the effect of reducing the stock of wines in hand, and Mr. Bagenal estimates that there are not more than 1,000,000 gallons of South Australian wine now in stock. In this respect he is in error, as at least double that quantity is available. In any case, with stocks depleted in London, and not a gallon too much held in South Australia, the outlook for vignerons, despite the poor yield expected, is distinctly bright.

THE NEED OF AFFORESTATION WORK.

The visit of Mr. E. O. Faulkner, the representative of an American railroad company, may have the effect of awakening South Australians to the necessity of extending afforestation work. Mr. Faulkner's company intends to start plantations in California and southern Texas for the supply of eucalyptus sleepers for its own use and the varieties he intends to recommend are redgum, sugar gum, and forest redgum. He pays Australia the compliment of saying that Australian hardwoods are amongst the best in the world for sleeper purposes, but at the same time he hints strongly that the State is not looking ahead and renewing its forests as they become depleted. In an interview on Tuesday evening he said:—"While there is still probably a lot of timber in South Australia it would be wise to prepare for future requirements just as we are doing. It is unfortunate that in South Australia you have provided land on which to plant trees the soil of which is not suitable for producing good results. The time will come, in my opinion, when you will regret this policy, and the Government will then probably start afresh with better land. It seems unfortunate that these reserves should be located so far from Adelaide and away from the railway, for there are some fine plantations, especially of pine, which appears to do better under the soil conditions than eucalyptus. The pine plantations, I understand, are giving excellent financial returns after 25 years, which is much better than we can do in America, although the trees are indigenous to our soil. I saw pine trees from 11 to 14 in. in diameter grown in less than 25 years, which would do credit to any country. While they may not be suitable for railway purposes they will be useful to many commercial purposes. In some of the States I find that the best sleeper timber is being destroyed at a very rapid rate in the interests of agricultural development. Surely there is sufficient good land that could be put under crop without destroying what nature has furnished at no expense. If something is not done Australians will regret it when too late. This may not apply so much to South Australia as to some of the other States, but it will pay South Australians to take care of what timber they have."

THE RABBIT PEST.

After a lengthened series of experiments by Dr. Danysz, the French scientist, and Dr. Tidswell, of New South Wales, with the Danysz virus upon some rabbits on Broughton Island, it has been decided to hold a conference of the chairmen of boards of health in the various States in order to determine whether it is advisable to extend the experiments to the mainland. Without questioning the ability of the members of such a conference to dicide the momentous question a Perth paper thinks it may be safely be affirmed that if a referendum of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth were taken on the subject to-morrow not a single rabbit in the country would be destroyed by the Danysz disease. In the first place the result of the Broughton Island experiment left a great deal to be desired. It was neither a success nor a failure, although it was claimed as both by those interested. At all events, Dr. Danysz has not proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that his virus is an destructive as he claims it to be, or that other wild or domestic animals or birds are certain of immunity from its effects. Until satisfactory proof is forthcoming that the Danysz method of destroying rebbits is all that the savant insists that it is, the majority of Australians, no doubt, will strongly oppose the introduction of the malady upon this continent. The rabbit is admittedly a destructive little pest but it is a pest whose proportions are bound to diminish with the increase of population and the progress of the closer settlement movement. Much of the damage done by rabbits is due to the fact that there is at present so vast an area of unoccupied country in nearly all the States, which serves as a breeding-ground for them. When that is occupied and properly fenced there is no reason why the rabbit should be more of a nuisance here than it is say, in Great Britain. It must not be forgotten either that the flesh, skin, and fur of bunny are all useful and marketable commodities. Therefore to introduce a loathsome disease among the little animals seem objectionable from every point of view, and doubtless the result of the forthcoming conference will be awaited with keen interest by all Australians.

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

It is the intention of the Commonwealth Government to establish a Federal Agricultural Bureau. This new expansion of Federal activity has been partly forced upon the Government by the problem of directly administering the Agricultural Bounties Act passed last year, and is partly the outcome of a general desire expressed by Federal country members that some central agricultural bureau should be established which would co-ordinate and systematise the results of the labors of the State Agricultural departments. The scheme of work which the bureau will perform is being elaborated by the Ministry, but as the Government is unlikely to be in a position to take action during the present financial year, it may be impossible to make any detailed public announcements for some time to come. The bureau will not, however, be a large one at first but it will be sufficiently large to keep Australian producers in touch with agricultural development all over the world, and to distribute information speedily in all the States at short notice. The bureau will probably undertake a soil survey map of the whole of Australia, and will arm the future High Commissioner with reliable data which can be used in advertising on national lines the resources of Australia in Great Britain. The control of the rural bounties voted by Parliament will be another task which must necessarily be assigned to it. In this matter, as in others, it will operate in harmony with the States' experts, and will not duplicate their work in any way. The relation to the future of the Northern Territory and of Papoa, it is expected that the future bureau will have an important part to play. It will necessarily have to take action with regard to these two territories which no State Agricultural department is competent to take. It is interesting to recall that at the Hobart Premiers' Conference in February, 1905, the then Minister of Customs, Mr. M'Lean, made known the fact that it was the intention of the Coalition Government to start a Federal Agricultural department in due course. The proposal was strongly opposed by the Premiers, who were under the impression that the Federation would interfere or supplant their local agricultural departments. Even when Federal Ministers sought to show how erroneous this impression was the Opposition was not mitigated.

THE PERTH BANK SCANDAL.

Enquiries made at the Government departments throw some light on the Agricultural Bank scandal in connection with which Edward Etherington was arrested on Friday. Arthur Johnston selected land 36 miles from Broome Hill, and applied to the Agricultural Bank six or seven months ago for an advance of £200. The manager (Mr. Patterson) decided to allow Johnston £160, and he was informed of this decision. Like many other selectors Johnston was so successful in his venture that he did not find it necessary to take advantage of the loan. Somebody who was in possession of this information, however, noticed that the mortgage had not been lifted. In order to obtain a loan from the bank it is necessary for the applicant to obtain a certificate, signed by a neighbour, to the effect that the required improvements have been carried out. In this case Johnston gave the name of two of his neighbours, one being that of Frank Walter and Bevilaqua. On January 17 a man said to be the accused Etherington called at the Agricultural Bank, presented the necessary form purporting to be signed by Bevilaqua, and stated that the required improvements had been carried. He asked the submanager (Mr. McLarty) for his cheque for £160. The number of the application form was correct, and this removed all suspicion, if any existed, on the part of Mr. McLarty. He asked the applicant, "Are you Johnston?" and he replied in the affirmative. Mr. McLarty was satisfied after further consultation that the application was all right, and it is stated gave instructions to one of his subordinates to pay over the amount. The certificate bore the necessary file number, which, it is asserted, could only have been obtained from the office of the bank. Johnston's name was cumsily forged the T having been interpolated as an afterthought but Bevilaqua's signature was a very good forgery. A further development occurred on Saturday when Hartung, an acting-temporary clerk at the bank was arrested by Detective Mann on a charge of being in unlawful possession of £42, reasonably supposed to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. Hartung, who is about 33 years of age, had been employed at the bank for the past twelve months. When searched after his arrest £10 was found in Hartung's possession, and the remainder of the money was found in an old boot in a room which he occupied at a boardingahouse in St. George's terrace.

A.

## THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust that in the interests of Public safety and humanity you will print the accompanying extract from my 4th memorandum commence, through Sir Richmond Ritchie (from sent for the information of the Right Hon[ble] my cousin) tary of State for India. [illegible]rable Secre-

An old ex-official with fifty-three of India, in my humble opinion years' experience salt if he does not try his level is not worth his as those we are passing best in such crises Government and benefit through, to help the whom he has passed the people of India among long life.—I am, etc.,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Connaught P[illegible]
[illegible]otel, Poona, 23rd February, 1908.

"These (were not extraordinary and are only serious when (as in 1861 and 1876) the Mohurrum and the "Sa[illegible]rant" occur on the same day. (Vide chapter [illegible]tions and description of the Rajapur Riot when I was sadly hurt) in "Reminiscences of an Indian Police Official" which is in the India Office Library.

What is to me extraordinary is that the Powers that be do not prohibit a Mohurrum Taboot Procession whenever and wherever a faction fight is apprehended—why the Magistracy do not take heavy cash security from both factions—why the Police are armed with revolvers—the most deadly and uncertain of all weapons, when a short carbine (double barrelled or repeaters) loaded with buck shot and fired low into the brown of the rioters, would be much more effective and infinitely more humane

VERB. SAT SAP.

Mr. Ellis, afterwards (Sir Barrow Ellis) in Ratnagiri, Mr. John Rose and his cousin Capt. Rose in Satara—Mr. Seton Karr and Mr. Goldfinch in the Karnatic, and myself (as taught by them) always prohibited Taboot Processions when there was a hint of danger, and bound down both sides to keep the peace, and refused to grant licenses till the parties became reconciled; we also took heavy cash security. In one Konkan town no Taboot procession took place for 17 years. The disputes were settled by me as Assistant Magistrate and have never occurred since.

The Bombay City Police, under Mr. Herbert Gell, are admitted on all hands to have acted promptly, courageously and humanely. But what on earth was that Mr. Aston (the Chief Presidency Magistrate) about? Good rugged old John Connon in the "Sixties," of his own motion summoned the two factions on more than one occasion and acted precisely as we did ten and twenty years before."

[° By telegraph to Perth W.A.]

# THE HEALTH OF THE PREMIER.

## DISQUIETING REPORTS.

## Doctors Take a Serious View.

## SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The latest bulletin regarding Sir H. Champbell-Bannerman states that his condition is not very good although he had some quiet sleep last night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

The following Special London Telegrams appear in the "Englishman" :—

In spite of official denials the Doctors take the most serious view of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's health.

Mr. Asquith is prepared to place Mr. Winston Churchill in the Cabinet.

This change in nowise prejudices our anticipation of the impossibility of Government carrying on another twelve months. For instance, the Navy Estimates show one and a quarter millions increase as an irreducible minimum on the understanding that double this increase will be sanctioned next year, otherwise the Admiralty Board will resign.

This plus Old Age Pensions must wreck the Government as constituted by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or Mr. Asquith.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

# INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

## Committee of Enquiry Appointed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Morley has appointed the following Committee to enquire into the selection and training of candidates for the Indian Forestry Service—

Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M. P ;

Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, Inspector General of Forests in India ;

Mr. E. Stafford Howard, Commissioner of Woods and Forests ;

Sir John Edge, and

Sir W. Thistleton Dyer.

# POLITICS IN LISBON.

## Dissentients Urge Pacification

LONDON, FEBRUAY 23.

The dissentient leaders held a public meeting at Lisbon yesterday when a policy of pacification was advocated as the only Democratic course to serve the Monarchy.

# AMERICAN DEFENCES.

## A Cause for Condemnation.

## TEN YEARS FOR RESTORATION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Secretary Taft, speaking at Buffalo, said that in the event of war the incompleteness of the coast defences of Hawaii, the Philippines and the Panama Canal would justify the severest condemnation.

The defences, he said, were slowly improving and if war was averted for ten years they would be in a better condition than ever.

# TURKEY AND PERSIA.

## Frontier Commissioners Disagree.

## WORK SUSPENDED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

A Despatch from St Petersburg states that the Turco-Persian Frontier Commissions at Urgia cannot agree and have suspended work pending fresh instructions from their Governments.

# MOTORING M. P. RESIGNS.

## Business Cares too Pressing.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Harvey Du Cros, Conservative Member for Hastings, has resigned his seat owing to pressure of business.

# PRINCE "RANJI".

## Received by Prince of Wales.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

H. H. the Prince of Wales received His Highness Jam Ranjitsinghji on Saturday.

# THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

## Lord Curzon to Ask Questions.

LONDON FEBRUARY, 24.

Lord Curzon raises on Wednesday next, in the House of Lords, the question of our policy on the Indian Frontier in connection with the Zakka Khel Expedition.

# BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

## The Fakumen Railway Trouble.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The "Daily Mail" states that Sir Edward Grey has made friendly representations to Japan with reference to the latter's opposition to the Fakumen Railway.

# THE IN-COMING MAIL

ADEN, FEBRUARY, 23.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the English Mails of the 14th instant left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

# KING MANUEL OF PORTUGAL.

## Pardons the Naval Mutineers.

## PATHETIC SCENE AND KINDLY WORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDOM, FEBRUARY 24.

King Mannel has received a deputation of the mothers, wives and children of those who took part in the Naval mutiny of 1906, and His Majesty's has pardoned them.

The scene was most dramatic, the women kneeling and kissing His Majesty's hands and sobbing all the time.

The King was deeply affected and kissed the children.

In his address he said he hoped the whole country would assist him in his difficulties. His constant endeavour, he said, would be to be just and merciful.

# THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

## Railway Problems.

## OPIUM RESTRICTIONS ENFORCED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The "Times" Peking correspondent who is visiting Yunnan says that the French railway from Tongking is progressing steadily and the railhead is now half way to Mingtsze and is expected to reach the frontier in October.

The correspondent asks whether in view of the great extension of French influence steps should not be taken to maintain equality of treatment in this important Province and insist on the continuation of the Burmese Railway from Tengyueh to Talifu.

The Viceroy has introduced considerable reforms, has created a good Police and brought modern drilled soldiers from Szechuan and enforces energetically the opium restricrions.

# AUSTRALIA AND THE U. S. FLEET.

## Mr. Deakin's Explanation.

## THE OPENING OF AN ERA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Deakin states that the invitation to the American battleship fleet to visit Australia was sent in December last. It was due to the Government's realization of the importance of the appearance in the Pacific of such a great body of warships upon future developments.

If the invitation is accepted, states the Australian Premier, the reception given to the fleet in the chief Australian ports, will eclipse the receptions in South America, and the visit will mark a new era in the history of this part of the world.

# THE TURKS AT SUJBULAK.

## Evacuation Awaiting Persian Guarantee.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24

Advices from Constantinople admit that Sujbulak is still not evacuated and that Fazil Pucha, who received orders to retire, says he cannot do so until guarantees are given against Persian assaults on Sunnites.

# CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

In the test match at Sydney, England made 281 in the 1st innings Gunn scoring 122 unfinished.

Australia then went in and has scored 18 for no wicket down.

# THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

## Explanation of the Amir's Silence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

A Special London telegram to the "Englishman" states that it is understood that private advices explaining the Amir's prolonged silence over the Anglo-Russian Convention cause grave anxiety in the Foreign Office.

It is suggested that Habibullah's dignity is wounded on the grounds of neglect of his sovereign right.

# THE SUNDAY CLOSURE.

## Adopted in Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 24.

At a meeting of local tradesmen, held in Cawnpore, to discuss the Sunday closure, it was decided that with effect from March 1st all shops on the Mall will be closed to business on Sundays. At the same meeting it was also resolved to form a Trades Association a provisional Secretary being appointed with a request to convene another meeting on March 1st to further discuss the matter, and in the meantime to collate all necessary information from the Calcutta and other Trades Associations, as to rules and regulations.

# LIEUT. WATTS' CONDITION.

## Enquiry into Friction with Natives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEBRUARY 24.

Lieutenant Watts of the Dorset Regiment, who was assaulted by natives recently, is making slow progress towards recovery. Colonel Benson, P. M.O., examined the patient.

General Sir Wolfe-Murray will hold an enquiry into the cause of the recent friction between the Officers of the Dorset Regiment and the Natives that occurred last week.

# NEW LINE TO OOTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEBRUARY 24.

The official representatives of the South Indian Railway are expected to arrive in Coonoor on the 1st proximo with a view to arrange the opening of the new line to Ootyifor traffic in April. The Governor of Madras is expected to perform the ceremony.

# ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

## TRIBAL NEGOTIATION FOR PEACE.

## Suspension of Operations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

News from Bazar Valley is now pacific.

An Afridi "Jirga" representing the Tribes other than Zakka Khel, is being collected at Chora and military operations are suspended.

Sepoy Rewaln No. 3594 of the 28th Punjabis died of his wounds on Sunday. All the other wounded are doing well.

It is stated that requests for permission to extend the Zakka operations to the Barra Valley have been received in Calcutta.

LATER

The Girga which has now arrived in General Willcocks' camp near China is described as of Afridis other than the Zakka Khel It would appear, therefore, that the Zakkas have not yet made up their minds to come in. Their sending in their neighbours, however, to parley is a promising sign and further development may be looked for shortly.

There is no truth in the report that an extension of the operations into the Bara Valley is contemplated.

LATER.

On the night of the 22nd General Willcocks' camp, East of Cheena. was more heavily sniped at than usual. Some men pushed in close up to the pickets.

No. 4015 Colour-Sergeant Christopher Wright, Royal Warwicks, was severely wounded by M. A. gunshot wound in the left thigh.

At the enemy had been observed collecting on the hills near Cheena on the 22nd A Column under General Anderson was sent to attack them on the 23rd. Only a slight opposition was experienced and although the Zakkas pursued their usual tactics in following up the troops on their return to camp, they did so in a half-hearted way and no casualties occurred.

A tower that had remained standing was destroyed and two Sappers and a follower were injured by the explosion.

CASUALTY LIST.

No. 9 Company Sappers and Miners. No. 3084 Sepoy Miry Kurais, fracture of left leg.

No. 2286 Sepoy Aric Sawemi, severe contusion, right shoulder.

Bhisti Lachkih, slight contusion of back.

The name of the Officer of the Indian Medical, Service reported as having been wounded on the 20th is Captain Robert Markham Carter.

# ATTACK ON CARAVAN BY KHEDERZAIS.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

A party of Khederzais from Sherani Country on the Dera Ismail Khan border attacked a caravan last Wednesday afternoon and killed a levy sowar who was with it.

# CHIVALRY IN TIRAH.

The Afridi's nature contains an extraordinary mixture of chivalry and savagery as the following reminiscences of the expedition in 1897 will show. The brutal manner in which they opened the campaign by burning—probably alive—two Hindu cooks of the 36th Sikhs on a narrow mountain path near Gulistan, and the equally heartless manner in which they massacred to a man the Kapurthala piquet towards the close of the campaign, are instances of a most unjustifiable cruelty which was only too often manifested during the operations. That they could also be chivalrous the following examples quoted by the "Pioneer" will prove.

The main force of the expedition had for some weeks been in possession of Maidan, which lies in the very heart of Tirah. Maidan is a beautiful upland besin, nestling against the lower slopes of the Safed Koh range, which separates Afghanistan from Tirah. The Afridis are justly proud of it, both on account of its scenery and its isolation. Thanks to its inaccessibility the Afridis had for centuries been able to boast that no stranger from India or elsewhere had peered within their inviolable Mecca. For the first time in the memory of tradition, a foreigner had pitched his tents in the very heart of the country. Little wonder that the majority of the men of the Afridi patriots continued the struggle bitterly until the hostile army had returned to India.

The weather was bright and crisp as it can be on the uplands of India at a height of 6,000 feet towards the end of November. A column was laboriously wending its way back across the difficult Shinghakh Pass which leads from Khanki Bazar to Maidan. As the vanguard emerged on the Maidan plateau, the occasional boom of mountain guns and the spasmodic rattle of musketry testified to the obstinacy with which the Afridi clans were prolonging the struggle. A small piquet of Sikhs under a British officer was told off to hold a village on the flank while the long column passed. The village belonged to the Adamkhel, one of the few sections who had recognised the futility of the struggle and made terms with the "Sirkar." Orders had been issued that fire was not to be opened on the inhabitants who had been allowed to return to their village, but that no villagers were to be allowed to approach the piquets or the line of march of the column. After the village had been cleared and sentries posted, the piquet prepared to beguile the long monotonous hours that must elapse before the rearguard of the column arrived and the flanking duties were completed. Presently an enterprising Sikh discovered some suspicious-looking earth in a ploughed field close by. Scenting a hidden treasure he commenced to dig with a bayonet. His excavations had not proceeded far, however, when a lynx-eyed Afridi was observed to be approaching the post. Notwithstanding repeated injunctions to halt, the stranger continued to advance. The British officer, seeing that he was unarmed, ordered the sentry to let him approach. On his arrival the Afridi pretended not to notice the sepoy digging, but quietly remarked that the village belonged to his uncle, who had already submitted to Government. Some minutes later when he saw that the hole where the sepoy was digging, was growing rapidly, he asked in an indifferent tone what the sepoy was digging there for. The British Officer then inquired if anything was hidden there. The Afridi replied : "Oh dear no! I only wished to know what the sepoy was doing." The hole continued to grow and the Afridi was evidently becoming more and more uncomfortable. At last he could stand it no longer. He blurted out that he had been a sowar for 13 years in Government employ. At first he was not believed, but on being asked to name the regiment in which he had served he promptly mentioned the regiment in which the brother of the British Officer on piquet had been Adjutant for seven years. There could be no deception then. He was asked the name of the Adjutant "James Sahib" immediately came the reply. "James" exclaimed the Sikh Jemadar who was with the piquet. "Why this is James Sahib and your Adjutant was this Sahib's 'bhai.'" No sooner did the Afridi hear this than he shook the officer vigorously by the hand. He told the sepoys that they would find walnuts and food in the hole where the man had been digging, and that they were welcome to take as much as they pleased. Sure enough the bayonets soon came on a hidden store of walnuts. The sepoys commenced to fill their haversacks with the loot, but the British officer remonstrated with them and ordered them to be content with a few. "Not a bit of it, Sahib," broke in the Afridi, "let them take as many, as they like. Friends have paid a visit to my village and they are welcome to everything I possess." Needless to add this unbounded generosity was not abused, for it must be remembered that the expeditionary force had done a great deal of damage to the provisions that had been stored for the winter.

Another curious instance occurred on a memorable day, the 11th December, when the 2nd Division was retiring down the Bara Valley. The mountain batteries at the head and rear of the long column had been firing incessantly whilst the Afridis had kept piquets on either side of the column busily employed. Suddenly a vigorous attack was made on a flank piquet of a British regiment just as the main body of troops was passing. So heavy were the odds that for the moment the small piquet of six men was driven back with a loss of three of the number. It was the work of a minute to detach a company of Sikhs under a fine old Sikh officer to reinforce the piquet. The Sikh company dashed forward and breasting the hill at the double soon gained a position from which it could provide for the safety of the column. It could not, however, regain the position on which the former piquet had been stationed and close to which two wounded soldiers were lying in the open. The Sikh Native officer who had fought in Afghanistan and in many other frontier expeditions posted men and then moved out slowly himself shouting at the top of his voice. "Ai Havildar Gul Khan, pig, son of hell, etc., etc., why are you fighting against the British Government that fed you so many years." The enemy were only 150 yards off, so his voice easily reached them. The firing which had been continuous up to this time suddenly ceased, as this grand old grey bearded Sikh, firing volleys of abuse, sauntered calmly to the wounded men. Then turning round and calling a couple of sepoys, he waited till the wounded men had been carried back to a place of safety. He then strolled back to cover and the firing became hotter than before.

The miracle was not explained until some months later, when the Afridis had made their submission and come down in their hundreds to bid farewell to that valiant soldier and perfect gentleman, Sir William Lockhart, who had conducted the operations against them with such uniform chivalry and moderation, treating them like rebellious children rather than bitter foes, so that he had won the respect of all. The regiment to which the Sikh officer belonged was still encamped near Peshawar when an Afridi one day walked up to the Quarterguard and asked for this Native officer. To the astonishment of a British officer who happened to be standing by, the Sikh officer came rushing out and warmly embraced the Afridi. When the Native officer was asked why he, a Sikh, embraced an Afridi, he replied : "Oh, Sahib, that Afridi is Havildar Gul Khan, who was in my Company 20 years ago. He was the best Havildar that I have ever seen." The Native officer then turned to the Afridi and asked if he had been present in the Bara Valley on the occasion when a Sikh Native officer had abused him by name and carried off some wounded soldiers. "No," said Gul Khan, "but I heard about it. My nephew was there. He heard you call out my name and admiring your great bravery he stopped the firing until you had returned to shelter."

It is interesting to note that the Sikh Native officer has since been rewarded and is to this day enjoying his pension on a grant of land made to him by the government.

Such are the foes against whom the British Government are again carrying on a small expedition. At one moment they are the bitterest and most unmerciful of enemies, at another moment they charm everybody by the warmth of their affections and by their chivalry.

# THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

## Maintenance of the Oriental College.

## SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 24.

The promotion of Oriental learning has been a speciality of the Punjab University ever since its incorporation in 1878. It is the only University in India which has an Oriental Faculty, and which maintains, at an annual expenditure of nearly forty thousand rupees, an elaborately equipped Oriental College.

Last year, the Syndicate appointed a strong and representative Sub-Committee to consider the whole question of Oriental studies with especial reference to the maintenance of the Oriental College. The Sub-Committee, after going into the matter carefully, submitted a report which has just been considered by the Syndicate. The conclusion, unanimously arrived at in the report, is that the Oriental side of the Punjab University has, on the whole, proved a failure and that until radical changes are made, both in the schemes of studies and the organisation of the College, things will not improve.

The Syndicate, whilst generally accepting the report, has adopted a number of specific proposals which, if accepted and carried out, would literally revolutionise the Oriental basis of the Punjab University.

It is certainly interesting to learn that whilst, in the Punjab they are seriously thinking how to retrace the steps already taken in having an Oriental side to the University, in the Madras Presidency they are contemplating to institute Degrees in Oriental learning. At a meeting of the Senate, to be held next month in Madras, definite proposals for instituting courses of study and examinations for titles in Oriental learning will come up for discussion.

In the Punjab the Oriental side has been in existence now for more than thirty years and during this period four or five attempts have been made to overhaul the University in order to make the Oriental side of the University popular, but with little or no success hitherto. The members of the Senate of the Madras University might, with advantage, read the voluminous literature on the subject which has accumulated in the office of the Registrar of the Punjab University.

# MRS. BESANT ON EDUCATION.

## Great Future for India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 24.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered an interesting Lecture to a large audience yesterday on Education as the basis of National Life, at the Theosophical Society's Headquarters at Adyar. She discussed on the qualities required in a nation which, she said, were truth, courage, discipline and public spirit, and summed up thus :—The general rule is for a youth to study discipline and obedience to rightful authority, to learn that acquaintance with the conditions of many nations, which shall make them take a part in Statecraft and the politics of the future. Such then, she said, is education that has its basis for national life, built upon religion and morality, fostered by noble ideals, inspired by patriotism and a sense of public duty, passionate love of Motherland and desire and will to make her mighty among the mighty nations of the earth. That is the kind of education India demands, that will meet her needs and build up her citizens. May the wise heads of the elders and the warm hearts of youth combine together to make such education possible, combine together to work for the future when India shall be a mighty nation in the federation of free and powerful States.

# PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

## Delegates from Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW. FEBRUARY 24.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the People's Association to elect Delegates to the Provincial Conference to be held in Lucknow this month, seventeen Delegates were appointed.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macan, Commanding Cawnpore, will carry out the annual Inspection of Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles on Saturday the 22nd instant.

Colonel H. B. Maclean has been appointed P. M. O. Aden Brigade.

# JUTE BURNT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

The Jute flat "Chitra" with 15,000 maunds of drum jute was burnt in the river off Jagnath Ghat on Saturday night, the conflagration being eventually extinguished by scuttling.

# MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

A motor car containing Mr. E. Zimmerman, of Messrs Anderson Wright and Co., Mr. James Reid of the Hooghly Docking Co., Captain D. S. Lardner, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. Scott, Mining Engineer, of the Bengal Coal Company, burst a tire and ran over an embankment while travelling fast near Raneegunge on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Zimmerman was badly cut by broken glass and lost a good deal of blood and the other occupants were somewhat badly bruised and shaken. They returned to Calcutta however yesterday.

# FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

## DHONDO PANT.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

His Excellency made a most excellent speech at the annual meeting of the Senate, pointing out clearly the difficulties and doubts which beset those charged with the task of imparting education to India, and also how greatly the true Indian needs a scientific education as a corrective to the inaccuracy or tendency to consider everything in an approximate scale, which is the natural legacy of past ages. The tendency to abjure facts and speculate "in nubibus" is certainly a trait of the average Indian mind and is often to be noticed in the articles which Indians contribute to the daily journals or monthly reviews. Many of the latter are characterized by poverty of unassailable facts and by an obvious lack of that preliminary "spade work" without which no theory, historical or otherwise, can expect to be seriously considered or adopted. In fact, the virtue which the Indian now requires to foster in preference to almost every other is the faculty for impartial and protracted research and in consequence the virtue of accuracy ; for at present the Indian—though of course there are notable exceptions—is naturally gifted with an inaccurate mind which, combined with the quickness and versatility also inherited by him, is prone to accept as incontrovertible statements or theories which in reality rest on the flimsiest of foundations. His Excellency was unquestionably correct in holding that a scientific training is the only training capable of counteracting this mental tendency and of gradually imbuing the native mind with the faculty for honest and prolonged enquiry. The main question of the future, therefore, will be the proper provision of this same scientific training. At present, according to the yearly Government publications, science is taught in a good many colleges and educational institutions, but in apparently somewhat meagre degree : and possibly more satisfactory results might be obtained by amalgamating the equipment and teaching of these several colleges and relegating the teaching of science in all its branches to one central and thoroughly equipped institution. The Tata Research Institute, which will have opened its doors to the youth of India before long, offers an example of the concentration of teaching which may have far-reaching effects upon the Indian educational system; and should this Institute prove successful, one may perhaps prophecy that in future years the colleges of the Presidency will abjure the teaching of a plurality of subjects and confine themselves to specializing in particular branches of learning, some devoting themselves solely to arts, and others devoting themselves solely to science.

Even more to the point were His Excellency's remarks upon Primary Education in Bombay. There is little doubt that the meagre remuneration of the village-schoolmaster amounts to little short of a scandal ; and unless remedied as early as possible will create troubles and difficulties of far-reaching effect. Primary schools also require to be multiplied very considerably before the forward march of the population can be declared to have commenced, and so long as every other village in the mofussil is, as at present, wholly unprovided with any facilities for the education of the rising generation, one can hardly expect the general population to exhibit any definite signs of progress. The absence of educational facilities, indeed, is chiefly responsible for the steady continuance of the customs, semi-religious and semi-social, against which the public Press, from time to time, voices an outery : and the people who shriek most loudly against the depravity of the lower classes often forget that Europe was very little better one hundred years ago and that it is simply and solely the expansion of Primary Education which has led to the disappearance of customs of a most equivocal nature. One feels convinced that the policy of our administrators should be directed in the first place towards providing the children of every mofussil village with a properly equipped and well-conducted school ; and that until this work is accomplished India has no chance of moving forward in line with other countries or of shaking herself free from beliefs and customs which at present infallibly relegate her to the category of backward countries.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Apparently the chief item of interest discussed at the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation was concerned with the contract for skinning dead animals at Chembur. So far as the papers proved, the various firms who tendered for the contract were entirely distinct from one another ; but an impression had apparently got abroad that at least two of the firms who tendered were one and the same set of partners and that at least three of them had tendered under assumed names. It is *prima-facie* difficult to see how any one can prevent an individual or a body of individuals tendering for a contract under a *nomme de guerre* nor in what way this practice is detrimental to the Municipality. As long as a firm pays the stipulated contract-price and carries on its business in strict accordance with the terms of its contract it does not much matter whether the said firm takes the name of Jones and Company or Robinson and Company, when putting in its tender. But some members of the Corporation had apparently decided in their own minds that this practice is undesirable and were accordingly anxious that the Commissioner should call for tenders again. One must confess that where, as in this case, fair notice is given that tenders will be received, and they are received and opened on the specified date, it would be far more detrimental in the end to declare the tendering null and void and grant the contract to another party, who had not submitted a tender at all by the due date. Such a course robs the process of inviting public tenders of all chance of finality and really operates towards the seclusion and extinction of all "bona-fide" tenderers. For, if the tendering is subsequently annulled, and as was apparently desired by some Councillors in this instance, the contract is given to a fourth, fifth or sixth party who did not see fit to submit a quotation in the first instance, the latter, who has of course became fully aware of the real tenderers' prices, obtains a most unfair advantage over them and has only to raise his price by a few hundred rupees in order to obtain preference over them. Moreover, the result of this proceeding might well be that, in order to recoup the extra amount quoted in order to obtain the contract finally, the last tenderer was obliged to elaborate sources of extra income unrecognized by the terms of either the contract or the Municipal Act and trust to absence of inspection to win through without detection. The Chembur skinning contract is, so far as can be gathered, a very important and very profitable business and it is only of late years that the Municipality has obtained anything like a fair share of the profits ; and it is therefore all the more essential that the Corporation should do nothing to raise in the minds of *bona-fide* tenderers a suspicion that their offers are practically worthless and that no advantage will accrue to them by adhering closely to the terms of the tendering laid down by the Executive. Possibly, in a few years, as Bombay expands, this system of disposing of dead animals will be supplanted by some more modern and scientific device, such as is maintained in at least one big centre in England ; and in that case the Municipality will presumably maintain the works and reap the profit itself without the intervention of the middleman. But until that point in Bombay's evolution is reached, it behoves the Municipality to do nothing which tends towards the stultification of their own proposals or which can be construed into a belief that their stipulations possess no finality.

RACIAL CUSTOMS.

Colonel Holbein Hendley read a very interesting paper at the Victoria Institute in Charing Cross, a short time ago on the resemblances between Indian and Jewish ideas and customs. He commences by tracing from Biblical lore and his own experiences in Central India the love of the lend and of all hereditary possessions which equally characterized the children of Israel and the people of Malwa to-day. "I would turn Muhammadan twenty times" remarked a Hindu Zamindar to Sir John Malcolm, "before I would sell my Watan," and this spirit is unquestionably as strong and as widespread in India now as it was when Sir John Malcolm was in Bombay. Most civilians in this Presidency have experienced the difficulty of successfully dealing with the hereditary village officer of the Deccan : and more than once suggestions have been made to abolish him as an administrative unit by buying him out and substituting some more satisfactory petty official in his place. So far nothing has been done, and rightly too : for any attempt to deprive these men of their hereditary right would be robbing them of the one asset, though a small one, which they prefer to all other worldly possessions. The same spirit is responsible for the ancient strictures against the removal of land-marks and in a lesser degree for the veneration in which the village goddess is still held throughout the Indian country-side, and the curse which the Hebrew Lawgiver voiced against all who were responsible for the destruction of land-marks finds itself repeated in somewhat different guise on the old stone land-grants found from time to time on the sites of deserted and ruined Indian villages. Many of the customs of the Indians and Israelites, however, are such as would naturally obtain among an agricultural people resident in a dry land; and the general views about wells and water, held by both races, are therefore not so remarkable as the resemblance between the methods of thieves and house breakers in the two counties. The quotation from Job regarding those "who dig through houses in the dark, which they had marked themselves in the day time," might be equally well applied to the members of many criminal tribes in India and embodies a custom of which Indian police reports have more than once taken cognizance. Another point of resemblance is that of the scape-goat, which takes the sins or, in other words, the evil spirits that torment the tribe, upon itself and by its departure to some spot outside the village-boundary rids the community of evil. The ceremony is as common in India to-day as it was among the Israelites of old-time ; and anyone who has witnessed the common ceremony of getting rid of cholera or other similar epidemic from an Indian hamlet must infallibly recall the Jewish custom of transporting the scape-goat outside the confines of the camp or township. Colonel Hendley illustrates the similarity between the two peoples by various other quotations and personal experiences and points out that many of the minor Levitical regulations on sanitation, ceremonial cleansing, and marriage are almost identical with the practices of Brahmanical Hindus and Muhammadans. Colonel Hendley's treatise is well worth perusal by those who take an interest in comparative religion and allied subjects.

# ACCIDENT ON B. N. RAILWAY.

## Train Parts in Two Places.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

On the night of the 22nd instant an accident occurred on the Bengal Nagpur Railway as the result of the parting of a Goods train between Garpos and Rajungpur stations. The engine failed to haul the train up a long gradient of 1 to 100 and the train parted in two places. The rear portion with two brake vans rolled back down the gradient, some considerable distance and the guard had just succeeded in getting it under control when the middle portion of the train which was following and of which the guard had no warning dashed into it, resulting in the derailment of 20 wagons. The guard and the brakeman who were in the brake van, attached to the rearmost portion, were severely shaken, but escaped any serious injuries. The front portion of the train attached to the engine proceeded in the meanwhile to the next station.

At the site of the collision the telegraph posts were knocked over and telegraphic communication was interrrupted for some time.

The accident occurred shortly before the time when the Up and Down Calcutta Bombay Mail trains pass over this section of the line and passengers had, therefore, to be transhipped at the site of the accident.

The road was cleared by 6 o'clock on Sunday evening the 23rd instant, so the Mail trains on Sunday nights passed through.

# HAND-LOOM WEAVING.

## Competitions in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 24.

The All-India Weaving Competition was held, under the auspices of the National Fund and Industrial Association started at the School of Arts, to-day and will continue till Saturday next. Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswmy Rao, C.I.E., President of the Association, declaring the competition open, delivered a short speech. All the hands then started work. In a few moments the competition was in full swing. The main idea is that weavers should work under as nearly as possible normal factory conditions.

In previous tests for hand-looms work was never continued more than a few hours. Weavers had utterly exhausted themselves in that time. The present competition has been specially arranged to avoid this. Its main object is to ascertain what work different kinds of looms can do under average conditions. Very nearly every hand-loom that has been prominently before the public in recent years has entered for competition. But imported looms which have been advertised so much are conspicuous by their absence.

At the conclusion of the competitions it was decided to hold a conference to which any one practically interested in the development of the hand-loom weaving industry is invited. The conference will open on 2nd March and will be presided over by Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty who will deliver a short address.

# LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S COPYRIGHT.

## Injunction Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

The hearing of the suit of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Opticians, against Walter Bushnell, another Calcutta Optician, which has been occupying Mr. Justice Fletcher for some days, concluded to-day when his Lordship delivered judgment for the plaintiff, ordering defendant to deliver over all copies of his catalogue in his possession and issued an injunction restraining him from continuing or repeating any infringement of the plaintiffs copyright. The defendant to pay the costs of the suit on scale No. 2 as well as the costs of the commission.

# CHEATING WITH FORGED DOCUMENTS.

## Harry Price Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

At the High Court Criminal Sessions to-day Mr. Justice Harrington sentenced Harry Price who had been found guilty of using forged documents with a guilty knowledge and of cheating, to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times," writing from Adelboden, says: "A young English lady and gentleman and a Dutch girl aged fifteen years left here at 6-30 a.m. with two guides for Kandersteg, and proceeded on skis to Swarmbach and the Gemmi, where they slept the first night. Starting next day at 6 a.m. they ascended the Wildstrubel above 11,000 feet, sleeping at the hut and leaving next morning at 4 a. m., climbed the Wildhorn, arriving at Leuk at 4 p. m., and next day returned to Adelboden over the Hahnenmoos, where they arrived in time for lunch."

H. H. THE Maharajah of Travancore has been pleased to permit Mr. V. Nagamier, the Senior Dewan Peishcar of Tarnvancore, to retire from the Public Service from the 25th instant, after a long and distinguished service extending over 42 years, during which he has acted as Dewan no less than six times.

# SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## A POPULAR PASTIME.

## uJoh Bull Scores.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The ever growing number of cross-country runners clearly shows how popular this branch of athletics is, and even those who do not pay particular attention to paperchasing ought to feel pleased at the course of events. Upwards of 230 competitors figured in the North of the Thames race at Wembley Park, and the Junior Championship event at Newport attracted 22 teams. One reason cross-country running appeals to so many youngsters is that it is an inexpensive pastime and it is now popular with the masses. Some of the old clubs still flourish, of which special mention may be made of the Thames Hare and Hounds and the Blackheath Harriers. These, with a few others which might be named, still make the social side of the club a feature of the policy. Old timers constantly draw a parallel between the methods of to-day and those in the early eighties. It was then the custom to sit down to a substantial feed after a run and following this the evening was devoted to a smoking concert, boxing, cards and talks over past and coming events. The old timers could join in this and then advice was often of great value. Even the moderate sum expended in an evening such as that outlined is a consideration to many of the young lads now participating in cross-country running, and they are therefore deprived of one of its most enjoyable features.

TOO MUCH RACING.

That this pastime finds so much favour among the masses, is satisfactory, as it must tend to improve the stamina and physique of the nation. The writer, however, who has been in close touch with all pastimes at Home, in the States, Canada and South Africa during the past 35 years is firmly convinced that there is too much racing. If clubs would do more to encourage lads to look on cross-country running as a healthy and enjoyable pastime and not so much as a competitive sport, it would be all the better for the runners. Young lads of 17 to 21 years have no spare strength to expend in competition and they would be better employed in building up their constitution by moderate exercises. When fully developed it is another matter and yet even then one may easily overdo it. As a pastime cross-country running ranks high, when properly exploited. It is most enjoyable from April to the end of October and best of all in the last hour of daylight (after eight o'clock) on a summer's evening. If this were better understood the members of swimming, cycling, rowing, tennis, cricket, hockey, football and other clubs would go in for it, to their own enjoyment and the betterment of their health and skill at other games. Racing should be avoided and only a slow jog-trot kept up, which, followed by a sponge down and a brisk rub with a rough towel, leaves one with a delicious feeling of vigour and lightness—once the unnecessary fat has been got rid of.

JOHN BULL SCORES.

The thanks of the sporting community are certainly due to A. F. Beltinson and the others who so ably conducted the recent Alhambra wrestling tournament. We have had plenty of music hall wrestling during the past few years, in which the honours and much British gold has gone to Continental cracks. On this account few fancied Britishers would distinguish themselves as they have done in the tournament under notice. True, such noted performers as Hackenschmidt, Zbysco, and Padoubny did not compete, nevertheless some noted athletes did so, of whom Vallolton and de Riaz of Switzerland, Yamato of Japan, Joe Carroll of England with Neilson and Gotz now resident in England, were the best known. The tournament was a big success and will no doubt be repeated, when the semi-finals and finals should be decided on separate days, so that all the finalists may take the mat when fresh. The most satisfactory feature of the affair was the capital showing of Home wrestlers and Jack and Joe Carroll (nephew and uncle) and J. Essen, winners of the light, middle and heavy weights, respectively, are a credit to the Empire. The latter in particular may do much to stop the run of success of strangers in this country. Essen hails from Aberdeen and is only 22 years of age, during which he has grown to 6 feet 3 1-4 inches in height and 16st 10lbs in weight. He has spent two years on the Continent, where he has learnt many of the scientific points of wrestling and if he sticks to the business, may clink much higher. The tournament and its results will surely induce many more home wrestlers to study the catch-as-catch-can style and in time we may discover a Hackenschmidt of our own. There is no reason why we should not do so, as there must be plenty of men with the natural physique and temperament within this great Empire of ours. Look to it then, ye overseas Britishers, as it is up to you to help the Motherland discover a world beater.

A BOOM IN ATHLETICS.

Even at this early date it is evident that the Stadium at Shepherds Bush will be the scene of a remarkable series of sports and pastimes during the next eight months. The Finchley Harriers lead off with an athletic meeting on May 2nd, then will follow Cyclings Carnival on May 16th, the Highgate Harriers' Sports on May 30th, the British trials for the Olympic Games on May 30th and June 6th (swimming), the Polytechnic Sports Carnival on Whit Monday, the N. C. C. Cycling Championships on June 27 and probably the A. A. A. Championships on July 4th. The Olympic Games will claim attention from July 13th to July 25th, while the Anto Cycle Meet is scheduled for August 22 and the London Centre Cycle Championships on August 29th. Various other sports will be decided inside the vast arena. Altogether the Olympic Games are going to give most sports a fine stimulus and if the Empire's athletes don't score twice as many points as any other nation's it will be through want of enterprise and not because we have not got the men.

BOXING.

Interest grows in the Burns v. Palmer contest which is scheduled for next Monday. Both men have pleased their supporters by the manner they have gone through their training and Palmer in particular will be fitter than he has been for several of his previous contests. Burns will naturally start a good favourite, but Palmer is almost certain to give him far more trouble than Gunner Moir did. He is much faster than the latter and more equal in cunning to Burns. The latter was in no hurry against Moir, but will probably "slip himself" at once on Monday, so we shall most likely see some very fast fighting. Burns, by the way, may go to Paris shortly and take on Moreau, who recently met Gaucher for the Heavy Weight Championship of France. The Canadian is quite willing and only waits for a satisfactory offer.

TURF TOPICS.

A year ago there were only four non-acceptors for the Lincolnshire Handicap, but the weights have not proved so satisf

from last summer, and which may have left permanent weakness, he is believed by some to be built on the wrong lines for the Epsom course. Then Lesbia is voted too small by many while Vamose, though brilliant at times, is an uncertain animal. At the moment 5 to 1 Prospector, 6 to 1 Lesbia and White Eagle and 8 to 1 Vamose is on offer, while eights and nines Mountain Apple and Perrier respectively may be obtained. It is well to remember that after two much fancied candidates had gone wrong in 1906 Spearmint suddenly flashed into prominence and won easily. Orby was another unexpected winner (if somewhat lucky) last year. This would certainly seem to be an occasion when a waiting policy looks to be the best, and all the writer cares to say at this stage is that Perrier and Mountain Apple are just the sort to advance greatly in favour.

FOOTBALL.

The wonderful hold of Rugby football in Wales was again made manifest on the occasion of the Wales v. Scotland match at Swansea. No fewer than 45,000 people watched the struggle, and the total receipts amounted to £2,008 and ranks as the third highest "gate" for an International under Rugby rules. The absence of K. Macleod and D. MacGregor greatly weakened the Scotch three-quarter line and the visitors tried to win the match through the forwards. They certainly made a splendid attempt and were unlucky not to prevail. Time and again they took the ball down the field of play with splendid rushes and yet only one try (converted) was the result. Just at the end, it looked as though a Scot had again got over, but he was ruled to have been "held up" outside though there was much discussion on the point. As to the Welshmen, they did not shine quite as much as usual and some of the backs did not relish having to stop those desparate Scotch rushes. Vile, however, who partnered Bush at half, was a notable figure and his pluck in going down on the ball in defiance of those weighty Scotch boots, won him much praise. As usual the Welshmen started with a dash and quickly gained a try and though the Scots were ahead at half time, the home players, thanks mainly to the brainy tactics of Bush, were able to again cross the visitors line and so prevail by the very narrow margin of 6 points to 5. It was a match in which the Welsh backs were almost entirely fitted against Scotch forwards. Not, however, that the Welsh fowards did little, for they beat the Scotchmen twice out of the times for possession when it came to "scrums." In the loose, however, the visitors were always on top and with the halves joining in the dribbling, Welsh defenders were hard put to it. The record of the Internationals now reads: Scotland won 13, Wales won 10 with 1 draw.

ASSOCIATION.

Cup ties have claimed the attention of Soccer enthusiasts during the past five days. Perhaps it may be of interest to give the figures as to attendance and receipts at some of the matches. The Newcastle v. West Ham match attracted 47,300 people and the takings were £1,704 while 35,000 were present at the Liverpool v. Brighton and Aston Villa and Hull City ties, the receipts amounting to over £1,000 in each case. Even these figures were dwarfed by the Glasgow Rangers and Falkirk replay in the first round of the Scottish Cup, Ibrox Park was the venue and 45,000 people paid £1,56) to see the home side knock out Falkirk by 4 goals to 1.

As to the outcome of the matches in the Second Round of the F. A. Cup, the feature of Saturday's matches was the poor showing of First League teams, only three qualifying though four drew and won on the replay. Southern teams did splendidly, six getting through all right, though the luck of the draw has again gone against them for the third round. Still Portsmouth and Southampton will be at home and Crystal Palace may pull through at Grimsby. Against these the First League teams are Aston Villa, Everton, Liverpool, Manchester United, Manchester City, Newcastle United, and Bolton Wanderers. The other Southern teams left in are Fulham, Swindon and Bristol Rovers, but they have severe tasks before them and at the moment the prospects of the Cup coming South are not very promising.

CRICKET.

The best news cricketers have heard for a long time is that the M. C. C. favours the idea of an Imperial Tournament. The next step will be to draw up a scheme to carry out Mr. Abe Bailey's idea and this ought not to be a very heavy task. After all England would only have to play six matches, which is not much worse than five "Tests." The Tournament would entail nine matches in all and if played to a finish, as they should be, would probably occupy 36 to 40 days. Naturally the County Championship would suffer, but the gain to the Empire should be the first consideration. Difficulties and obstacles are sure to crop up but as the scheme finds such general favour, it is fairly safe to say that we may hope to see English, Australian and South African elevens in opposition during 1909.

ENGLAND'S CHANCE.

The news from Melbourne this morning has made home cricketers hopeful that our men will win the fourth Test match and so make the tally two all with one to play. That such a strong batting side as the Australians were dismissed for 214, on a good pitch, testifies to the bowling and fielding ability of the M. C. C. team. Crawford and Fielder were the successful bowlers, the latter, in particular, doing well. With A. O. Jones in command our prospects look bright, and a score of 400 is not beyond our men with such great batsmen as Hardstaff, Hobbs, Rhodes, Hutchings, Braund and Gunn to bear the brunt of the attack.

## GOLF.

### Bangalore versus Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 24.

Bangalore played Madras golf on Saturday. The match was played on the Guindy conditions being 24 holes.

Madras was strongly represented, but Bangalore was without several of her best players.

There were some excellent matches of which Madras won three out of four.

The following are the details :—

K. C. Ferguson 0 versus J. G. Tait 1.
J. M. Peebles (Junior) 1 versus Col. Aitkin 0.
F. H. Greig 1 versus Col. Benson 0.
Capt. Adair 1 versus S. L. Wace 0.

### OUDH-ROHILKHAND HOCKEY.

#### Moradabad Wins the Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 24.

In the Final of the Oudh-Rohillkhand Railway Hockey Tournament Moradabad beat Lucknow, after an exceedingly good game, by three goals to two.

The Cup, presented by the Commandant of the Oudh-Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles has been won for the past two years by Lucknow who, it was thought, would win again, thus retaining it.

### HOCKEY AT POONA.

#### 103rd Mahrattas Win the Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 24.

The Divisional Hockey tournament for the Indian Army concluded pleasantly this evening when the 103rd Maharattas from elgaum met and defeated the 14th Maharattas by 2 goals to love. An enormous crowd turned out to witness this exciting struggle and they followed it with absorbing inte est from start to finish. The sympathies of the Poona brigade were naturally with the 114th the Maharattas but they were opposed to a very formidable team. Mrs. Wilson, wife of Colonel Wilson, A. A. G., presented the Cup to the winners amid cheers.

### S. I. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 24.

The South Indian Lawn Tennis tournament begins here to-day.

## LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

### Lecture by General Alderson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 23.

At the conclusion of the manœuvres General Alderson called a meeting of all the officers of the Division who had taken part, in order to point out what mistakes had been made and what lessons should be learnt therefrom.

The General opened the proceedings by inviting any one to call attention to anything he had observed worthy of notice during the manœuvres, or to make any suggestion which might be useful for future guidance.

This was productive of many observations and suggestions, some of them of more value than others. Colonel Murray's suggestion that every battalion when on the move should have one officer, and every Company one man, especially told off for observation duty, was exceedingly good. There is no doubt that bodies of men, especially after they have been some time on the move, get very unobservant of what is taking place around them, many opportunities being lost and many dangers run in consequence. A few men definitely told off with no other duty except to use their eyes during a whole day's work would be of great value in overcoming this evil.

After this Major-General Alderson gave us one of the most interesting and instructive lectures that have probably ever been heard in Poona. It was, in fact, the general opinion that it would have been impossible to confine more instruction in so short a discourse. Point after point was pressed home in short crisp sentences and it was a wonder to all how much he had observed during his direction of the late manœuvres.

The General first of all touched on the subject of orders. Orders to an army are like steam to an engine, and unless those orders are clear and ample everything is bound to miscarry. He himself had been adjutant to his regiment for some years before going to the Staff College, and, as such, was under the impression that he knew how to write orders. On his arrival there he soon found what a mistake he had made and it was not without long and continuous practice that he learnt this most important science.

Turning to the attack, the General continued that one of the most important questions was, Where is the right position for the Commanding Officer while in action? This is often a difficult point to decide. For although he should not be as a rule in a dangerous place, he must yet be near enough to the firing line to have an accurate knowledge of what is going on. On the other hand, should he get too far forward he is liable to become himself involved in the combat, in which case he ceases to have any control over any part of the force except that with which he is actually in action. Napoleon was accustomed to be with his advance guard when on the move, and with his outposts when at rest. He thus had the opportunity of observing the lie of the land ahead of his troops and to know exactly what was going on in the vicinity of the enemy. He never, however, allowed himself to get personally involved in the fighting, but took up a position sufficiently close to see the whole engagement and from whence he could control the use of his reserves.

He had noticed that during the Attack, cover from view had often been discarded when it would have been of value, and made use of when it should have been discarded. By this he meant that cover from view, if the enemy was ignorant that a force was lying behind it, was really as good as any other protection. If on the other hand this kind of cover was deliberately taken in view of the enemy, the latter was able to concentrate his fire on to this spot and the cover became worse than useless.

At the completion of a successful attack, Company commanders should accustom their men to reforming their ranks at once. This often proved most difficult on active service and he quoted a personal experience of his at the battle of Aboukea when, after the defeat of the enemy, men were so elated with their success that for a time discipline was completely lost.

Turning to the defence, he had often seen sangars and entrenchments constructed either on the sky line or in such a manner that they became easy targets for the enemy's fire. Before commencing these works officers should take great pains in selecting suitable positions.

False fronts and false flanks were often of great value in deceiving the enemy, the latter especially gave great facilities for counter attack.

He considered that the role of Mounted Infantry in the defence was often mistaken. No doubt in the absence of cavalry they were of great use for reconnoitring purposes. If, however there was plenty of cavalry for this task he considered the best place for Mounted Infantry was with the Reserve, as its mobility permitted of its being despatched to any part of the field with greater celerity than infantry. It was a mistake to tell off Mounted Infantry to hold any definite post. By doing so their mobility which was their chief characteristic was at once lost.

Escort to guns were always well placed. Commanders of escorts must remember that in order to protect guns it was not generally necessary to remain in their immediate vicinity. In fact, as a generally rule, escorts could best perform their role at some distance from the guns they were protecting. He noticed on one occasion an escort of infantry within 50 yards of the guns, while a troop of cavalry told off for the same purpose was actually between the infantry and guns. This was of course obviously wrong. Cavalry and scouts should learn to "go large."

Information of the enemy was often unobtainable because the cavalry failed to go out far enough to the flanks. In connection with this he might mention the demoralising effect produced on a force by hostile cavalry manœuvring on its flanks. At the battle of Mars la Tour in 1870 six German squadrons completely paralysed the movements of a whole French Army Corps.

He would like to see more co-operation between the different arms. For instance it was no uncommon thing to see cavalry, having been sent ahead to seize a ford or some other objective, continue to remain there after infantry had come up. It was obviously the duty of cavalry to press on where possible and endeavour to gain what information they could of the enemy's movements. To remain in action after the arrival of infantry was clearly wrong.

Initiative was a most valuable quality in all troops and should be fostered with the greatest care. This quality was especially lacking in the Native troops, who were accustomed to look to their officers for directions on all occasions. He thought that much might be done by Company commanders before next year's manœuvres to put this right.

On many occasions scouts and patrols had not been sent out far enough ahead of the main body. On outpost duty especially patrols should go out sufficiently far to see more than could be seen by the picket sentries. This might appear obvious but it was often neglected.

The lecturer then touched on the value of acquiring the knowledge of rough sketching. This was not a difficult accomplishment and every officer should be able to do this if required.

It was a good plan, too, during field days or manœuvres to enter in a notebook any point that might be observed either good or bad. By this means mistakes could be avoided on future occasions.

He was fully aware that he had merely been dealing on this occasion with the A.B.C. of military knowledge, but it was by the neglect or observance of this A.B.C. that battles had often been won or lost.

In conclusion he wished to thank all the officers most heartily for the keeness and cheeriness displayed by them, and he wished all Commanding Officers to convey to their men his great appreciation of their work throughout the late manœuvres.

He complimented the chief umpire and his staff on the very able way in which they had performed on the very able way in which they had performed their duties. Their task was never an easy one and it was greatly thanks to them that operations had been so smoothly carried out. He took this opportunity of informing the officers how anxious he was to give them his personal assistance in any matter either military or otherwise if ever required, and trusted that they would never avoid coming to him on any occasion where his advice might be of use.

After a few words of encouragement to the younger officers the meeting dissolved, every one going away fully imbued with the idea that they were fortunate in having a man in command, of such sound military knowledge and sympathetic personality as Major-General Alderson.

## THE MOTOR GYMKHANA.

THE Second Motor Show and Gymkhana organised by the Motor Union of Western India, opened last evening on the Marine Lines Maidan, and a large number of automobilists and their lady friends put in an appearance. His Excellency the Governor arrived at 5 o'clock, and standing in a car received the following address from the Union, which was read by the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn:—

Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Motor Union of Western India, I beg to offer you our very grateful thanks for the patronage you have been good enough to extend to us, and for your kindness in coming here this evening.

The sport of Motoring has been eagerly taken up in this country, and the Bombay-Delhi and Bombay-Mahableshwar trials which were organized by the Motor Union during the Christmas holidays of 1904 and 1905, respectively, as well as the Bombay-Kolhapur reliability trials recently completed, have demonstrated the possibilities of this delightful and exhilarating pastime in a most practical manner. Many of the rulers of Native States are keen motorists, and Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Mysore and Kolhapur and the Rajahs of Porebunder and Tikari have shown their enthusiasm by the presentation of valuable trophies to be competed for at these trials.

During the last 2 or 3 years the number of motor-cars in the country has increased in a remarkable manner, and there is an increasing number of the well-to-do both among Indians and Europeans who are interested in the improvements introduced from time to time, and in the different makes of cars which appear on the market. The rise and development of this interest has given well-paid employment to a considerable number of young mechanics, and by stimulating a desire for knowledge as to the principles of mechanical construction, and particularly perhaps as to the internal combustion Engine and the means by which it is utilized for road locomotion, it is playing a not unimportant part in Technical Education, and thus I venture to think it deserves to be encouraged and fostered by Government.

We desire to express our grateful recognition of the generous attitude of Your Excellency's Government in this matter, a practical example of which is the grant made to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the purpose of establishing classes in motor car Mechanics at that institute. The recent reliability trials from Bombay to Kolhapur and back via Mahableshwar were not only rendered possible by the countenance afforded to us by Government, but the excursion was made most pleasurable to all by the ready assistance given by the District Officials along the route. We desire especially to tender our warmest thanks to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and to the District Superintendents of Police of Thana, Poona, and Satara for the most excellent Police arrangements made by them, and our thanks are no less due to the Officers of the Public Works Department for the generally good condition of the roads, which, above the Ghats were little short of perfection. I must not omit also to express to His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur our grateful recognition of his kind assistance, willingly rendered despite the anxiety and grief which Plague has been causing to him personally as well as to his subjects.

The Show which I now request Your Excellency to formally declare open should prove of great interest not only to motorists but to the general public. Motorists and mechanics will have an opportunity of seeing and examining the latest improvements, of comparing different systems, and of appraising the merits and demerits of various makes of cars, while the general public will at least be able to see beautiful specimens of coach work and upholstery, and will be interested in the cars which were able to accomplish the 564 miles of the recent 4 days severe trials, without a stop on their long days runs, and not only without accident but with great enjoyment to those riding in them. The Gymkhana should afford both interest and amusement. It will demonstrate the ease with which the modern motor-car can be manipulated and controlled, and its adaptability to the events usually associated with a horse Gymkhana. The success of both Show and Gymkhana are assured by Your Excellency's kindness in consenting to open them in person.

His Excellency replied:—Mr. Dunn, and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to come here this evening and express my cordial agreement with the objects of this Show. I hardly know whether to describe motoring as an art, a science, a pastime or a business. It is certain that motoring has excited great influence upon all phases of modern life, and, as you have pointed out, the development of the motor-car has given rise to a great deal of skilled employment, and has also spread far and wide a general knowledge of mechanical skill—principles which are much needed in this country. I hope soon to see a Swadeshi motor-car, and I shall be happy to present a prize when it is produced. Motoring, I am pleased to say, is a pleasure which we share with Indian gentlemen, and which brings us together in such happy association as the Motor Union of Western India. I am gratified to be able to acknowledge the enthusiastic assistance of several leaders amongst the Indian people, notably His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur; and this is one of the pleasantest features of this gathering. Another feature you have referred to is the generous attitude of Government. Governments as a rule come in for a great deal of criticism, and it is therefore pleasant to hear that the efforts of our own Government are recognised. I am pleased to note that there have been none of those terrible accidents in the trials which are so accustomed to be associated with similar trials in Europe and America. That was no doubt due to the excellent arrangements made and to the good organisation. It reminds me of an excellent definition I once heard of the difference between the quick and the dead, which was that the quick were those who managed to get out of the way of motor cars and the dead were those who didn't. In Bombay accidents hardly ever occurred, that being due to the skill of the drivers. I trust that the drivers and members of the Union will always regard the feelings of the great mass of the people who are pedestrians. I have now the pleasure to declare this exhibition open, and I trust it will have a good effect in developing motoring in this Presidency.

His Excellency then proceeded to the shamiana of the Fort Coach Factory to inspect the motor car body built by the firm for Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff of Bombay. Another body, a Fiat in design, was also shewn, and appreciatively spoken of by His Excellency. It may be worth mention that Mr. Pestonji's firm have enjoyed the patronage of the past four Governors of Bombay.

The show ground looked very attractive in its border of flags, and with the exhibits and stands all along the Marine Line side, with the Band Stand in the centre of the space for competitors. Mr N. M. Marshall was as usual the organising genius. Amongst those present was the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, the Raj Sahib of Wankanir and the Chief of Vadia. The list of donors and prize-givers included :

H H The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, H H The Rana of Porebunder, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr Mahomed Hajee Saboo, Mr Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr Rustom N Wadia, Mr Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Mr R D Tata, Mr Dwarkkadas Dharamsey, Mr Mohomedbhoy Datoobhoy, Mr D Luxmi Narayen, Mr Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Mr J D Davar, Mr Mulraj Khatau, Mr Gulam Hussein Currimbhoy, Mr Gulam Hussein Ladhabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr G Owen Dunn, Mr P D Lam, Mr Sorabji Hormasji Bathiwala, Mr N B Sakhatwalla, Aga H Shah, Aga Furukhshah, Mr N J Guzdar, Mr S H E Bode, Mr J C Clubwalla, Mr Hajee Jan Mahomed, Mr Elias Hajee Abdul Rehman, Mr Mahomed Sale Hajee Jackaria, Mr P H J Rustomjee, Mr F E Dinshaw, Mr Sirdar Sayed Ali Khan, Mr H B Byramjee, Mr S D Lam, Mr Rupsing M Lowji, Mr Devji Dwarkadas, Mr Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Mr Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Mr Gordhandas Khatau, Mr Tricumdas Gordhandas, Mr Bhimji Jairaj and Mr Anandji Nanji.

The Judges were:—The Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins; Mr Justice Russell; Mr Owen Dunn; the Hon Mr Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey; Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr W D Sheppard; Mr Mohomedbhoy Datoobhoy; Mr J D Davar; Mr Aga S Shah; Mr H G Gell; Mr R M Phillips; Mr Colonel R H Forman; Mr Narottam Morarjee Goculdas; Mr Dadiba Merwanji Dalal; Mr G Bottoni; Mr M Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr R D Setna; Major F E Swinton; Mr R J Kent; Mr Mulraj Khatau; Mr Jehangir B Petit; Mr Naranji Dwarkadas; Mr R D Tata; Mr F R Hill; Mr C A R Crommelin; Mr Colin M Ross; Mr T S Dawson; Mr A K Leslie; Mr T L Roberts;

The first event was a Tortoise Race.—For Petrol Cars only the distance was about 100 yards. Competitors started abreast, the winner being the car arriving last at the tape. Any car the wheels of which stopped for an instant or which swerved was disqualified. The clutch not to be withdrawn. Course, straight along lines. 1st Prize—Cup presented by Mr. Mohomed Hajee Saboo value Rs. 75, 2nd Prize—Cup presented by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey Rs. 50.

The following cars Competed—Mr Mathuradas Gooldas's 75 h p Fiat; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 40 h p Fiat; Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's 40 h p Fiat; Mr P D Lam's 30 h p Beeston-Humber; Mr Mulraj Khatau's 18—24h p Fiat; Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's 18—24 h p Sunbeam; Mr Capt Leather's 18 h p Siddeley; Mr F J Norbury's 16—20 h p Stella; Mr Gulan husein Ladhabhoy's 16—20 h p Sunbeam; Mr Anandji Nanji's 15 p h Siddeley; Mr Hormusjee Sorabji and Son's 15 h p Mass; Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's 14—16 h p Fiat; Mr Mohomedbhoy Datoobhoy's 12—15 h p Herbick; Mr Mulraj Khatau's 10—12 h p De Dion; Mr F J Lalljee's 10—12 p h Darracq; Mr Mulraj Khatau's 10—12 h p Coventry-Humber; Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey's 10—12 h p De Dion; Mr Narotam M Goculdas's 10—12 Coventry-Humber; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 10 h p Siddeley; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 10 h p Clement-Bayard; Mr T H A Nathoo's 10 h p Hurtu; Mr Mr M M Fakira's 8 h p De Dion; Mr Ahmed Currimbhoy Ebrahim's 8 h p De Dion; Mr Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy's 8 h p De Dion; Brig-Genl Abdul Ganny's 6 h p Wolseley,

Event 2 Bending Race.—Down a course of 250 yards, bending in and out of staves to the last staff, then reverse straight back between the two lines of staves. In starting go to the right of the first post. Car which returns to starting point in shortest time without touching any staves wins. In heats of three. 1st Prize—Cup presented by Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas, value Rs. 50 2nd Prize—Cup presented by Mr. Gulamhussin Carrimbhoy value Rs. 50.

Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 40 h p Fiat; Mr Naranji Dwarkadas's 36 h p Brasier; Mr P D Lam's 30 h p Beeston-Humber; Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's 18—24 h p Sunbeam; Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's 18—24 h p Fiat; Mr Gulamhusein Ladhabhoy's 16—20 h p Sunbeam; Capt Leather's 18 h p Siddeley; Mr Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy's 14—16 h p Fiat; Mr Anandji Nanji's 15 h p Siddeley; Mr Pragjee Soorjee's 14—16 h p Fiat; Mr Mohomedbhoo Datoobhoy's 12—15 Horbick; Mr A S A Westropp's 12 h p Orleans; Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey's 10—12 h p De Dion; Mr Mulraj Khatau's 10—12 h p De Dion; Mr Mulraj Khatau's 10—12 Coventry-Humber; Mr F J Lalljee's 10—12 h p Darracq; Mr F J Preston's 10—12 h p Humber; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 10 h p Siddeley; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 10 h p Clement-Bayard; Mr T H A Nathoo's 10 h p Hurtu; Mr Ahmed Currimbhoy Ebrahim's 8 h p De Dion; Mr Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy's 8 h p De Dion; Brig-Genl Abdul Ganny's 6 h p Wolseley

Event 3. Passenger Race.—Numbers will be given to ladies on each side of the course. The Competitors will be handed three numbers and must find the holders of the corresponding numbers and return to the winning post with the three Lady passengers in the car. Two car in each heat. The Lady passengers in the winning cars will be presented each with a memento. 1st prize—Cup presented by Mr Naranji Dwarkadas; value Rs. 50, 2nd Prize—Cup presented by Mr Rustom N Wadia, Rs. 50.

Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas's 75 h p Fiat; Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 40 h p Fiat; Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's 40 h p Fiat; Mr J. D. Davar's 40 h p Fiat; Mr Naranji Dwarkadas's 36 h p Brasier; Mr Narotam M Goculdas's 30 h p Relyante; Mr Mulraj Khatau's h p 18-24 Fiat; Mr Gulamhussin Ladhabhoy's 16-20 h p Sunbeam; Mr Capt Leather's 18 h p Siddeley; Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy's 14-16 h p Fiat; Mr. Pragji Soorji's 14-16 h p Fiat; Mr A Turner Laing's 14 16 h p Argyll; Mr Mohomedbhoy Datoobhoy 12 15 h p Horbick; Mr F G Preston's 10-12 h p Humber; Mr Mulraj Khatau's 10-12 h p De Dion; Mr Mohamed Haji Saboo's 10 h p Siddeley; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 10 h p Clement-Bayard.

Event 4 Adam and Eve Race.—Competitors to start from a given point, drive to a basin of water in which will be placed an apple which must be taken out in the mouth, return to car, drive backwards carrying apple in mouth to starting point. First home will be the winner. 1st Prize—Cup presented by Mr Mohomedbhoy Datoobhoy, value Rs 50. 2nd Prize—Cup presented by Mr D Luxmi Narayan, value Rs. 50.

Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's 75 h p Fiat; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 40 h p Fiat; Mr J D Davar's 40 h p Fiat; Mr Naranji Dwarkadas's 36 h p Brasier; Mr Narotam M Goculdas's 30 h p Relyante; Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's 18-24 h p Fiat; Mr Mulraj Khatau's 18-24 h p Fiat; Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's 18-24 h p Sunbeam; Mr Gul mhusein Ladhabhoy's 16-20 h p Sunbeam; Mr Capt Leather's 18 h p Siddeley; Mr Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy's 14-16 h p Fiat; Mr Pragji Soorji's 14 16 h p Fiat; Mr Mohomedbhoy Datoobhoy's 12-15 h p Horbic; Mr F J Preston's 10-12 h p Humber; Mr Mulraj Khatau's 10 12 h p De Dion; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 10 h p Siddeley; Mr Mohomed Hajee Saboo's 10 h p Clement-Bayard.

Event 5. Appearance competition.—For trades, class 1 Instructions to Judges—The engine, gear-box and other machinery, is to be examined.—Condition of tyres or varnish of bodies are to be considered. The canopy hood, lamps, coach work, colour of paint and upholstery, folding seat, covering over drivers' seat, luggage and tyre carriers are to judged, and the effect of the whole, from front, back and sides to be considered. Cars will be judged as they stand, also while moving empty as well as with Lady passengers 1st Prize—Cup presented by H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan, value Rs. 100.

K & S Motor Co's 10 hp Siddeley; Bombay Motor Car Co's 8 h p De Dion; Brig.-Genl. Abdul Ganny 6 h p Wolseley.

Event 6. Appearance competition. Private owners Class 1. Instructions to Lady Judges.—The engine, gear-box and other machinery is not to be examined. Condition of tyres or varnish of bodies are not to be considered. The canopy, hood, lamps, coach work, colour of paint and upholstery, folding-seats, covering over driver's seat, luggage and tyre carriers are to be judged, and the effect of the whole, from front, back and sides to be considered. Cars will be judged as they stand, also while moving empty, as well as with lady passengers.

Prize—Cup presented by Mr J D Dravar, value Rs. 50; Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey's 6 h p De Dion.

Post entree having been received the late cars went through the same list of competitions after dinner.

The Show will be opened daily from 4-30 to 11 p. m., until Saturday the 29th instant.

Success may be deemed assured, as the Marine Lines Maidan Ground will be found full of exhibits in the Motor Car Industry and the Management have sent out invitations to all likely competitors and those interested.

Special Garages have been erected for competitors as well as for non-competitors. A Band will be in attendance each day from 4-30 to 7 p.m. and from 9. p.m. to 11. p.m. The entrance for competing cars is at Esplanade Road, and the entrance for non-competing cars, at Marine Lines.

Trials ride as usual are given from the Esplanade Road entrance, and for this purpose exhibitors have special tickets which will re-admit visitors leaving the Show for that purpose by that entrance.

The Programme for to-day is as follows :—

MUSICAL CARS.—Competitors with passengers will drive around a circle. When the music stops the cars must stop before the pass engers alight and passengers run to the central flag. The last arrival will be "out." A leading car will pace, and ten yards will be allowed for each car. Cars must keep the ten yards distance or they will be disqualified. First event, gentleman as passenger; second event, lady as passenger.

VICTORIA CROSS RACE.—Course, once round start from line, drive round course, rescue and bring back in car the 'dummies." Winner shortest time.

CRAWLING RACE.—100 yards. The car which takes the longest time on top speed throughout without either throwing out or touching clutch or using brakes. Stopping Engine disqualifies. Cars will start 20 yards behind the line, which must be crossed at top speed, and cars must remain always in motion.

HAIR PIN CORNER STAKES.—Drivers to go round a shaped course, those negotiating the corner most successfully to get most points. Time to be considered. The triangular course will be marked as certain angles with chalk lines indicating feet, the total of the numbers over which the outside hind wheel passes to be added and the award based on the lowest total.

APPEARANCE COMPETITION.—For Trades, Class 2.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.—The engine, gear box and other machinery is to be examined Condition of tyres or varnish of bodies are to be considered. The coach-work, the colour of paint and upholstery, lamps, folding seats, luggage and tyre carriers are to be judged, and the effect of the whole from front, back and sides to be considered. Cars to be judged as they stand (without hoods or with hoods down). Cars to be further considered as they move with and without lady passenger.

APPEARANCE COMPETITION.—Private Owners, Class 2.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LADY JUDGES.—The engine, gear box and other machinery is not to be examined. Condition of tyres or varnish of bodies are not to be considered. The coach-work, the colour of paint, and upholstery, lamps, folding seats, luggage and tyre carriers are to be judged, and the effect of the whole from front, back and sides to be considered. Cars to be judged as they stand (without hoods or with hoods down). Cars to be further considered as they move with and without lady passengers.

The Evening Programme for 9 p. m. to 11 p. m. will be the Day's Progamme repeated with Post Entries.—Post Entries are accepted.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUET TOURNAMENT 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt J G Greig | 7, 15, 15, 15, | Capt J G Greig |
| Mr K J W Leather | 15, 9, 3, 2, | 15, 4, 15, 8, 15, |
| Capt Balfour Bryant | a bye | 13, 15, 11, 15, 10, |

William Warner, a Crimean veteran, who has died at Burgh Castle, Suffolk, had lived by himself for the past twenty-five years. He was sixty-eight years of age, and had received the medal for the Crimean war, the Turkish medal, and one for the Baltic. Death was ascertained to be due to heart failure.

## ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

### Bombay Branch Meeting.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union was held yesterday in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. The Rev. Father Nicholson presided.

The Rev. J. H. Lord, the Honorary Secretary, read the report, which stated that the Bombay Branch of the Union had been a body slow to issue annual reports. As far as could be ascertained it had, since its dissociation in 1883 from the old Bombay Church Union (which had preceded it for fifteen years), issued but two such in print, one in 1884 and the other in 1892, the latter dealing with the years 1886 to 1891. The years 1892, 1893, 1897 and specially 1899 were years of considerable activity on the part of the Branch under such leaders as Major MacMahon, Colonel Empson, Colonel Mayne and others. Between 1899 and 1907 the Bombay Branch of the Union might be said to have been more or less in abeyance. It must form a matter of the greatest satisfaction to all well-wishers of the Union that last year a very decided awakening of the Bombay Branch of the Union took place. The ecclesiastical difficulties which were at that time so thickly besetting the Church in this diocese called forth an almost spontaneous resuscitation of the Union and led its friends to wish that it had not so long reposed in slumber. The E. C. U. directory of the present year bore testimony to this revival. At the present moment there were 34 members, 8 women associates, and three affiliated guilds containing, respectively, 52, 19 and 25 members. There were, therefore, united in one form of connection or another with the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union, at present, 138 pledged adherents. It might be hoped that these numbers might be yet greatly increased as people come to understand more and more the objects of the Union. As to work undertaken or done there was not much at present to report apart from what was after all the primary aim and object of the Union, namely the important one of the banding together of Churchmen and Churchwomen for the purposes of Church defence and other good aims cognate to it, and from the additional support rendered thereby both numerically and pecuniarily to the Central body of the English Church Union which in its turn helped the whole English Church. At the meeting held last August one of the resolutions passed emphasised the desirability of this Branch undertaking some definite work for the Church in this diocese, the nature of which to be determined later on. An invitation seemed to be here given to certain specialised efforts on the part of this Branch over and above the general objects already alluded to. For any such attempts funds were likely to be needed, since the money at the disposal of the Branch in normal ways could suffice for little more than the necessary working expenses of the Branch. The ordinary sources of income of the Branch consisted of the right to appropriate one quarter of the subscriptions paid by members of the Branch to the E. C. U. at Home, together with what could be added from collections at meetings or from what might be purposely given as donations for the local purposes of the Branch. The Branch possessed a collection of magic lantern slides intended for the purpose of illustrating lectures on Church history, with the object of such being lent to assist lectures on such subjects. It would seem a thing to be desired, did funds permit, that this Branch should be supplied with premises in some accessible part of Bombay in which an office could be located, at which application could be made for the literature of the Union and for the slides mentioned, and which might also contain a library of books on Church subjects to be lent to subscribers in the manner of the E. C. U. Library and Reading Room at Home, and which might otherwise form a place of rendezvous for Churchmen in Bombay and for others coming there from time to time.

The report was approved and adopted. The following were appointed officers of the Branch for the ensuing year :—Chairman—Rev. Father Nicholson; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. J. H. Lord; and Delegate—Rev. Canon Hill.

The following were appointed members of the working Committee :—Colonel Jennings, Rev. Cannon Taylor, Rev. Father Biscoe, Rev. H. Mould, Rev. Father Langmore, Mr. H. Lorimer, Mr. F. W. Cresswell, Mr. N. Wadia, Mr. R. Woolcombe and Mr. S. C. Gore Wood.

It was proposed by the Rev. J. H. Lord and seconded by Mr. H. Lorimer, that "the thanks of the Bombay Branch of the E. C. U. be very warmly accorded to Mr. H. A. H. Payne for his invaluable services so ably rendered to the Church in his conduct of the recent ecclesiastical case in the Bombay Diocese, involving as it has done prolonged preparation and much patient investigation of intricate and long obscured questions of Indian Church law, in connection with all which Mr. Payne has spared himself no labour. Likewise that the Branch express its deep sense of gratitude to Father Puller for his erudite and most important defence of the rule and doctrine of the Church in his speech made before the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, and his assessors the Bishops of Madras, Lucknow and Travancore, in connection with the same case."

The motion was carried.

#### FATHER PULLER'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Father Puller then addressed the meeting at some length. He dwelt upon the importance of the principles at stake in the recent stand which had been made in the diocese of Bombay. The first principle was that baptised children ought to have a share in the highest worship that the Church was allowed to offer. He said this was the only kind of specifically Christian worship which was instituted by our Lord. Matins and Even-song were beautiful services and it was far from his object to depreciate them. But they were the creation of the Church or rather of Christian people belonging to the Church; whereas the Eucharist was the creation of Christ. The Eucharist took them back to the very beginning. Matins and Even-song were not taken over by the Church and made part of her public worship until after 350 A. D. The Eucharist brought them much more directly into contact with their Lord and with the unseen world than the choir offices did. The second principle that had been borne in mind was that the Bishop was not an autocratic ruler but a constitutional ruler. The whole history of the Church bore witness against the idea that the clergy could be deprived of their position in the Church by the mere fiat of the Bishop—by, so to speak, his nod. Far be it from him to suggest that the clergy were to be always in a suspicious and jealous attitude towards their Bishop. He was their father in God. The normal attitude should be one of loyal deference to his leadership. But circumstances sometimes arose when it was necessary to withstand autocratic claims. In this case they had to defend the rights of the children, and also their own right to teach the primitive doctrine about the Holy Eucharist. The third principle was that of the subordination of the Bishop not only to the laws of the Church but also to the higher authority of the provincial Episcopate. In the Church the normal rule was that every diocese must belong to some ecclesiastical province. A province was a group of dioceses headed by a Metropolitan or Archbishop. There was an appeal from a diocesan Bishop to the provincial authority, either to the provincial Synod presided by Metropolitan or to a selected committee of the provincial Synod presided by Metropolitan; or the Metropoliton either sitting alone or aided by assessor Bishops. In recent proceedings the last method was adopted, the assessors having been chosen by the Synod of Bishops at Calcutta in January. All these were important principles and it was a matter of great thankfulness that they had been successfully asserted

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 24.

The area of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula has spread westwards and general rainfall occurred on the south at the twelfth degree of latitude. Now there is a general recovery of pressure, so that the rainfall may be expected to diminish.

The disturbed conditions in the extreme north have developed and thick cloud is now general in Kashmir and the adjacent districts. The conditions indicate the approach of depression from Persia which may give precipitation to-day in the extreme north of India.

In Burma cloud has appeared at most stations in Upper Burma, but elsewhere the skies are almost clear, the air drier than usual at most stations and the temperature, normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, cloud has decreased on the coast and the skies are almost clear throughout the division, humidity is above the average in the coast and generally below inland while the temperature is approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light cloud has appeared in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces, but in the rest of the Division, the skies are clear, the air considerably drier than usual and the temperature in defect at several stations in the Central Provinces and normal elsewhere.

In the north-west of India the skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the northern districts and lightly clouded in Baluchistan, Sind and parts of Rajputana. Humidity is in defect and the temperature has risen rapidly in Baluchistan and is higher than usual there and in the hills and the submontane districts of Upper India but nearly normal in other parts of the north-west of India.

In the Peninsula, nearly general rain has fallen in the south of Mysore and the principal amounts are—Cuddalore 1·2 inches, Negapatam, Tinnevelly and Kodaikanal 2 and Trivandrum and Ootacamund 3 1-4 inches. The skies are heavily overcast in the area of rainfall but elsewhere cloud has decreased and the skies are almost clear. Humidity is in defect in the north-west but in the rest of the Division it is generally normal or slightly in excess while the temperature is approximately normal in the whole of the Peninsula.

Forecast—Local rain may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula and some precipitation is probable in Kashmir and the adjacent districts.

## HEAVY RAIN IN OOTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEBRUARY 24.

In consequence of the heavy shower of rain which fell throughout last night and to-day the train from Bombay which was due 9-15 a.m. has not arrived yet. The weather continues rainy and it is feared serious damages will be done to the town.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 4th February 1908 was 29·853 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by .01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th February 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is heavily overcast at Rawalpindi and is clear or lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is less than usual. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Maximum temperature was 1° to 9° hotter than usual while the minimum was 4° to 8° above normal at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the amount of moisture in the air is less than usual. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been fairly normal at Agra and 1° to 4° hotter elsewhere. Weather during the night time had been cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while humidity is in defect of normal. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Jaipur while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Weather during the day time was hotter than usual both in Sind and Rajputana while during night it was 2° warmer at Jacobabad and 2° to 5° colder in Rajputana and at Karwar.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear and the moisture in the air is less than the average. Winds are north-westerly at Bhuj, Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para and Surat and north-easterly at Ahmedabad and Deesa. Calm was recorded at stations in Central India West and also at Veraval and Rajkot. Maximum temperature had been fairly normal at Neemuch and 1° to 7° hotter elsewhere. Weather during the night time had been cooler than usual.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear while the moisture in the air is less than usual. Winds are northerly at Raipur while calms and north-easterly winds prevail elsewhere. Day temperature differed but slightly from normal while the night temperature had been from 7° to 10° in defect at Raipur, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore.

Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while the quantity of moisture in the air has been in slight defect of normal. Winds are south-easterly at Bombay, Mormugao and Ratnagiri while calm was recorded at Karwar. Day temperature had been from 2° to 4° hotter than usual while the night temperature had been about normal or 1° cooler throughout the district.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared at Bijapur and Hyderabad but elsewhere the sky is altogether free from cloud. The air has become slightly damper at Sholapur and Bijapur and more or less dry at the remaining stations. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal while during night weather was 3° to 6° hotter at Ahmednagar and Belgaum and 5° to 10° cooler at Malegaon and Poona.

General Remarks.—Weather in Ceylon and on and off the West Coast to the south of Mormugao is unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Feb 25.

75 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 29th Instant.
To-day Tuesday the 25th—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p m.
II—Ambulance Class in the Telegraph Office, Fort, at 4-45 p m.
III—Bugle Practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8-30 p m
Wednesday the 26th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.
Thursday the 27th "I" "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

DUTIES.

Orders for the 25th instant (Tuesday).
Orderly Sergt—Sergt Bryning.
Next for duty—Sergt Venn,

DRILLS.

No 1 Company—Morning Coy Drill 7 30 a m
Evening Battery Drill 6 30 p m
No 2 Company—Morning Battery Drill 7 30 a m
Evening Company Drill 6 30 p m

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are ordered in No 1 Company :—
Corpl M H Coates to be Sergt
Br F Kimpton to be Corpl Vice Coates
Gr J W Scott to be a Br Vice Kimpton

STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of Corps and posted as follows :—

No 1141 W W Delavarno } No 1 Company
1144 G P Keenan
1143 F Dixon } No 2 Company
1146 G reen
1145 W W Mason
1146 P O Smith

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.


### BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.


## THE LADIES' CORNER.

SMART GOWNS AT THE HAYMARKET.

Nowadays the stage has a great deal to do with the launching and determining of the modes, and it is generally understood that the modern society play affords an admirable opportunity for the exploiting of new fashion ideas. On Tuesday next feminine theatre-goers will see an exhibit of gowns and hats that will please the most fastidious taste in the new play "Her Father," at the Haymarket Theatre. These gowns and hats have been made by Redfern, and they embody all the newest ideas with that charm of elegant simplicity and graceful line which are the most admirable characteristics of the new modes. Delightful colour effects are obtained in these gowns, and the shortened waistline in the back, and even the waist-line fairly short all the way round, is to be seen on both the day and the evening gowns. In the first act Miss Angela Vanbrugh will wear an ivory-white gown of rich satin charmeuse, with a deep square vest of tucked chiffon outlined with a piping of geranium velvet, and bands of gold embroidery form the waistbelt and appear on the bodice and sleeves. Rucked sleeves of the chiffon make a pretty finish. With this gown will be worn a flower toque in various shades of geranium, finished in the front with a white aigrette. In the second act Miss Vanbrugh will appear in a faced cloth gown in a lovely shade of geranium pink, with a square vest of white tucked net, below which there is a wide band of heavy silk embroidery in shades of green, and a plain waistbelt of the material bordered with the new ball fringe to town with the material. A narrow band of green velvet, ending in silk pendants, finishes the neck. Miss Vanbrugh will wear a hand some semi-Empire evening gown in third act, in old gold Oriental satin, with rich embroideries in gold and semi-precious stones. Down the centre front of the clinging skirt there is a panel of the embroidery, and stoles of the embroidery hang from the shoulders finished with heavy pendants over puff sleeves of gold filet and fringe. The garden-party frock of painted chiffon on a white ground worn in the last act is very effective in shades of yellow and black finished with a swathed waistbelt of satin, a vest and undersleeves of lace, and small brilliant buckles. Miss Marie Lohr's frocks are equally lovely. In the first act she appears in a simple tailored coat and skirt in pale grey cloth, a muslin blouse, and a grey straw hat, lined with white straw and trimmed with a wreath of roses and two quills at the side. The little semi-Empire coat has bands of braid to tone and large buttons covered with the braid. Her evening gown of white crepe de Chine is very lovely. Tucked net forms the vest and sleeves, and the lovely silver embroideries make an artistic finish. In the last act Miss Lohr will wear a girlish gown of pale pink ninon, embroidered in white silk over a white silk foundation. Graduated bands of the embroidery appear on the full skirt and a swathed waistbelt of pale pink satin, while the vest of tucked net is outlined with gold lace and headed with beading through which is drawn black bebe ribbon velvet. The hat to be worn with this gown is of white chip wreathed with shaded pink roses and foliage.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 6 | 3 | 27 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 5 | 7 | 29 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 5 | 3 | 33 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Water Division | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | 21 | 18 | 143 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 141,352 | | |
| Same date last year | 34 | 31 | 148 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths |
|---|---|
| 9 | 5 |

### THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

FEBRUARY, 24th 1908.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead. | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 50 | 74 | 15 |
| B | 142 | 121 | 26 |
| C | 88 | 204 | 37 |
| D | 84 | 45 | 1 |
| E | 68 | 103 | 13 |
| F & G | 42 | 4 | 0 |
| Total to date | 494 | 551 | 92 |
| Total rats killed | | | 1,048 |


### 7 YEARS' TORTURE FROM PILES.

Saved from Operation and Cured by Zam-Buk.

Mr. Thomas W. Rate of Lucks Bridge, Spalding Common, Lincolnshire is a strapping young drayman in the employ of a brewery company at Spalding. He will always remain grateful to Zam-Buk for having cured him of bleeding piles.

"I formerly worked as a machinist and labourer in the Fens" he said. "Her six or seven years I was a great sufferer from blind, bleeding, and itching piles. At times I was so bad that I could not find comfort in any position. I could neither stand, sit, nor lie down without enduring great pain. For a time I was laid up, and this during harvest operations when I most wanted to be about. I was so bad that I have frequently lost as much as half a pint of blood at a time. Two years ago I was very bad, and finding it difficult to follow my employment, I placed myself in the doctor's hands. He gave me medicine, but it did me no good at all. Then he said there was only one thing further for me, and that was to go into hospital and have the piles cut away. I was unwilling to go being much opposed to operations.

"I gave up the doctor's medicine, and tried several other remedies recommended by friends but they were of no use. I was in very bad way and it seemed as though my case was hopeless I suffered fearfully for about six months, and used to go about my work in misery. After reading of what Zam Buk was doing for other people, I decided to give it a trial. I started with a small pot, and my wife afterwards obtained another. Before I got to the end of the first pot, I felt a different man, and persevering with the treatment, I was very soon a great deal better. I could stand sit or lie down without trouble, and obtained my proper rest. I continued to use Zam-Buk regularly and eventually was quite cured. Five months have elapsed since Zam-Buk cured me but I have still no trouble whatever, although before resorting to Zam-Buk I had been tortured with the piles for years. I feel like a new man altogether."

Mr. Rate added that others in his household had used Zam-Buk with wonderful success for cuts and sores. The children always enquired for it when anything was amiss. "We shall never" he concluded "be without a pot of Zam-Buk in the house as it is so useful for injuries and skin troubles."

Zam-Buk is the world famed cure for Delhi sores eczema, cuts, bruises, scalds, ulcers, abscesses and for all diseased injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per pot, or direct from the Zam-Buk Co. 9, Dalhousie Square Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post free.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 25th Feb. 1908.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN


## BY THE WAY.

THE LIMERICK AGAIN.

A correspondent suggests another derivation for the word Limerick. Edward Lear (he writes), who died just twenty years ago to-day, was the originator of "Limericks"—though not of Limerick competitions The name "Limerick" was originally bestowed on quite a different kind of composition from that to which it is now applied ; it was a form of litt or chant once very popular at river picnics because its rhythm adopted itself well to the sweep of oars, of which a favourite version was :—

"Will you come up, come up, come up,
Will you come up to Limerick ?"

When Edward Lear's "Nonsense Verses" became popular they were generally known as "Learics," afterwards transmuted into "Limericks," for no better reason, apparently, than that the latter name had already found popular acceptance, albeit applied to a totally different style of verse. It may be said that the house of Stanley were the first patrons of "Limericks," for it was to amuse the children, and at much later period the grandchildren and great-grandchildren, of the 13th Earl of Derby that the "Nonsense Books" of drawings and verses were composed.

DR. MURRAY'S OPINION.

On the origin of the word "Limerick" Dr. J. H. Murray, the editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, wrote as follows in "Notes and Queries" for December 10, 1898 (No. 408) :—"A nonsense verse such as was written by Lear is wrongfully so called, though the editor of the 'Cantab' applied it to a nonsense verse of Kipling's the other day. . . . It has been shown that the nonsense verse is older than Lear's; how much older I am not prepared to say, but certain it is that a song has existed in Ireland for a very considerable time, the construction of the verse which is identical with that of Lear's. The refrain of it is as follows:—

Will you come up, come up,
Will you come up to Limerick ?
Will you come up, come up,
Will you come up to Limerick ?

The method of singing it was peculiar. One member of the party started a verse, and when he had concluded the whole assembly joined in the chorus. Then the next performer started a second verse, and so on until each one had contributed a verse; repetitions were not allowed, and forfeits were extracted from those who could not fulfil the conditions. This meant that each one had to supply an original verse of his own." To this may be added the possible derivation, mentioned a short time ago, from the Welsh word "llymrig," which is also applied to nonsense verses.

HUMOURIST AND PHILANTHROPIST.

The great German humourist Wilhelm Busch, who died recently, was a singularly unworldly man. The "Allgemeine Zeitung" points out that, although for several days past the German press has contained innumerable references to him, it failed to notice one manifestation of this side of his character. It seems that early on in his career Busch, whose works are now to be found every German bookshelf, made an arrangement with his publishers whereby he received 6,000 marks (£300) a year. As a matter of fact Busch did not even require this sum to satisfy his own wants; he spent half, and often more than half, of the £300 upon his poorer relations. And for many years past he could at any moment have doubled, trebled, or increased tenfold his income. A whole host of nephews and nices were educated at Busch's expense. The "Allgemeine Zeitung" thinks it an amusing coincidence that the Prussian Finance Minister, Von Rheinbaken, in his recent Budget speech, should have expressed the hope that "our people may combat its tendency towards luxury and extravagance and return to the simplicity, thrift, and frugality which have made us great."

£2, FOR A MATCH.

Matchmakers (that is, makers of matches) have apparently taken to printing testimonials like soap and patent medicine manufacturers. At all events a correspondent sends us a match-box with a rather quaint one printed on what one may call the reverse side :—"£2 for a light, and all foreigners beaten! After the football match played by Cardiff against New Zealand a lady lost her diamond brooch. I was standing by, and she asked me to look for it. Others had foreign matches, which kept going out. I had a box of 'Rule Britannia' matches and they would not blow out, so I found the brooch and got the £2."

ENGLAND'S WINE.

There seems of late to have been a revival of interest in cider and a general disposition to give it a trial. But there is a new obstacle in the way of cider becoming a national beverage—a sort of native wine. While a good deal of intelligent attention has been given to cider making, very little has been given to the planting of new vintage orchards and this seriously threatens the future of the industry, according to Mr. B. T. P. Barker Director of the National Fruit and Cider Institute, in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture. "Probably the large majority of the existing orchards have long passed their best days and are now dying out (writes Mr. Barker), and few are being planted to fill their places. In unfavourable seasons the supply of fruit is so small compared with the demand that the high prices fetched by it make it practically impossible for the buyer to convert it into "pure" cider at a reasonable profit. Before many years, if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue there will be a regular and more serious shortage of cider fruit; this means that not only will any extension of the industry be impossible, but a decline from its present position will be inevitable." It is a pity cider should not be give a chance, for it is a lighter and probably more wholesome beverage than beer.

SPOILING SPELLING.

If the Simplified Spelling Board succeed in getting their list of reformed spellings adopted in this country before the pronunciation of the words changes, the names of the "Wallsend Herald" and the "Wallsend Guardian" will be handed down to posterity (through the files of "Notes and Queries") as the first English newspapers to adopt the new spellings. An editorial notice lately appeared in their columns announcing the adoption of most if not all of the 300 new spellings. This goes beyond what any other English journal has yet done, though several of high standing in America have already done the same thing. The "Morning Leader" spells words like "labour," "favour" in the American way—"labor," "favor"; and some papers have adopted "program" and one or two other single words. By the way, the "Wallsend Guardian" might signify its sympathy with the spirit of the movement by calling itself the "Gardian," much as the "Southport Visiter" adopted the eccentric spelling of its title in an earlier spelling reform movement.

A FINE POINT.

"Equity" draws attention to the suggestion of Mr. G. Greenwood, M. P., that tame deer are either domestic animals, in which case to hunt them is cruelty under the existing law, or else they are wild animals, in which case they may be taken and killed by anyone who has a licence for as Mr. Greenwood remarks, the stag-hunter cannot have it both ways—"if the deer be an animal "ferae naturæ," so that he may worry it at will, he cannot also claim property in it as the tame animal." The dilemma is perhaps not so difficult for the stag-hunter as it looks. Deer may be wild animals, but they are legally game, and to trespass in seach of game is an offence—poaching. The deer could only be taken and killed on one's own land or on common land (and there anyone could do it without a licence). Even a highroad is private property, by the way on which one may be guilty of trespass. On the other hand, deer are probably not domestic animals. At any rate, it had been held that wild animals tamed and confined in a managerie are not legally tame animals, and therefore are not protected by the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

A LITERAL INTERPRETATION.

The connection between secular education and crime is not the moral of this little story from a German paper. Rather it illustrates the mitigating effect of Bible teaching on a naturally criminal disposition. A farmer living in Neermoor, in the province of Hanover, a few days ago lost a purse containing 17,600 marks (£880). A day or two afterwards he received the following letter, written in a disguished hand :—"A part of your money, 8,000 marks, you will find near the Timmel bridge, on the right. The balance you shall have in five years, and I shall pay you interest on it; by then I except to receive some money from America. You have a good business, and the Bible says that whoever has two coats should give one away." The farmer did actually find 8,000 marks, wrapped up in paper, at the spot indicated, but the Bible student has not yet been traced.

HEREFORDSHIRE RELICS.

South Herefordshire is a part of Mid-England where the village cottages seem to consist as a matter of course of whitewashed walls, black timbers and thatch. There is scarcely a village in which some excellent sample of seventeenth-century domestic architecture (always in excellent preservation) is not to be found, and many of these are tucked away in orchards, where the mistletoe clusters thickly on the apple boughs. One part of South Herefordshire, the Wye Valley, is very familiar to people who study set holiday programmes, but the Wye Valley, after all, gives only a breath of the pleasant old-world atmosphere that spreads itself across the whole of this unspoiled, garden-like country. Two literary pilgrimages are often taken—one to Ross to see the old cottage of John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," and another to Ledbury, where there is a memorial to record Mrs. Browning's intimate family associations with the place. The city of Hereford, which although not included in South Hereford, has a direct interest through its freehold voters in the election preserves two "birthplaces"—that of Garrick and that of Nell Gwynn.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

"Coming events are casting their shadows before" in connection with forthcoming changes among officers of high rank. Next month Admiral Sir D. H. Bosanquet reaches the age for retirement, and will relinquish his appointment as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, which he has held for just a year from to-day, while the corresponding position at Devonport also becomes vacant towards the end of March, when Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont completes his three years' tenure of the command. With in a few days of the close of Admiral Beaumont's term of office at Devonport, the next senior officer serving at that port, Vice-Admiral C. J. Barlow, will vacate his appointment as superintendent of the dockyard; while the month of March is also expected to witness the promotion to flag rank of Captain F. E. E. Brocck (commodore second class), thus creating a vacancy in the command of the general depot at Devonport.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

While on the subject of changes in the higher ranks of the Navy, it is opportune to look further ahead than the immediate future. This shows that Admirals Sir Harry Rawson, Sir Robert Harris, and Sir Hugo Pearson have to retire through age on November 5, October 12, and June 30 respectively. For a brief period Admiral Sir Gerard Noel will be the senior officer of his rank, until December 2, when Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Erskine is placed on the retired list. With the promotion of Sir Gerard Noel, the admirals' list will be headed by Sir A. D. Fanshawe, then Commander-in Chief at Portsmouth. There will be no further change among the admirals of the fleet unless Lord Walter Kerr goes off the list in September, 1909, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, the admirals of the fleet will then remain unaffected until March 13, when Sir Charles Hotham reaches the age of 70. Humanly speaking, after Sir Arthur Fanshawe becomes an admiral of the fleet, the next officer to be promoted from the admirals' list will (vide Mr. Bramble's "Promotions and Retirements of Flag Officers and Captains") be Sir William H. May, owing to Admiral R. W. Craigie probably having to retire by reason of non-employment. These changes, of course, pre-suppose that nothing will occur to upset the nominal course of events as they are represented by age and seniority.

OFFICERING NEW SHIPS.

The rule laid down last year in regard to the changing of officers when ships are commissioned for one of the fully-manned fleets, has been found in practice to work very well, and be a distinct advantage at the outset of a commission. The permanent officers of a ship are considered to be the commander, lieutenants (G) and (T), the engineers, and the warrant officer. In regard to the captains no rule is laid down as to whether they transfer with their nucleus crew to a ship recommissioning for first-line service or not. In the case of new ships captains are usually appointed to carry out the finishing trials of the vessel they will subsequently command on her first commission. The warrant and engineer officers who have attended the building of a new ship also remain by the vessel during her first commission, and none are transferred with the nucleus crew from the Home Fleet, except such as are required to fill up complement. This common-sense plan ensures that each head of department is familiar with all the fittings and machines over which he exercises control and for which he is, under the captain, responsible. There are also certain petty officers, placed on board a few weeks before the ship hoists the pennant, and these learn the working of things, and prevent many accidents and defects during the first few weeks.

DEARTH OF MECHANICIANS.

Experience has shown that the rating of mechanician which was established a few years ago with a view to enhancing the attractiveness of the stoker branch of the Royal Navy, is not realising expectations. For this rating, to quote from the circular letter issued by the Admiralty at the time it was instituted, "young and promising leading stoker mechanics not over 30 years of ago are eligible." Notwithstanding the prospects offered, however, the rating fails to attract candidates, and the deficiency for the next course in the "Indus" establishment at Devonport has resulted in orders having been given to commanding officers of ships to report what they consider to be the probable cause of the falling off in numbers. One possible cause assigned by the Admiralty for the deficiency is that too high a standard is exacted at the preliminary test, and permission is therefore given for the qualifying conditions to be relaxed, temporarily, for entries for the next course. Under ordinary circumstances the next entry would have been made in March, but owing to the paucity of numbers it has been postponed until July.

THE SUPPLY OF HORSES.

Government should at once take steps to encourage and support horse-breeding, because electric traction has reduced the supply of light draught horses, while shire horses and hackneys are of little or no use. In the great horse-breeding county of York the situation has immensely changed within the last twenty years, as a correspondent points out, and the conditions are the same elsewhere. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Government to take some immediate steps to obviate the difficulty that would certainly arise in case of war. Our correspondent indicates the measures that might be adopted, and remarks that, while all foreign Powers spend large sums of money in assisting breeders, England alone does nothing. If the Expeditionary Force were to go abroad it would require some 30,000 or 40,000 more horses to maintain it for a short time in the field. There would also be an enormous demand for the Territorial Force, and if the latter were mobilised it would be because of European war, in which case all Europe would be closed against us as a horse market. After the South African war there was a great opportunity for making South Africa a horse-breeding country, but, owing to carelessness or incapacity, hundreds of grand mares were sold to a ring of speculators, and passed to the Germans for the Herrero campaign.

A PARAMOUNT NECESSITY.

So serious is this question that we cannot insist upon its importance too much. It is engrossing the minds of many far-seeing soldiers, and of those who are beginning to feel their responsibilties for the Territorial Army. The Earl of Harewood, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, has alluded to it in a letter to Sir George Arthur, published in the "Household Brigade Magazine." He asks where are the horses to come from that will be required by the Regular Army? Obviously from those trained, or partially trained, by the Territorail Army. But he asks what the Territorial Army is to do, and says that a division without horses for its artillery, and without transport, is immobile and useless. Even that most useful class of horse, the omnibus horse, will soon cease to exist. It is true that the work of a committee of each of the County Associations will be to register horses available for military purposes, "but you can only register what already exists, and it is more than doubtful if any registration, however careful and exhaustive, would show the required number of horses to stand the sudden strain of mobilisation." Lord Harewood gives a very encouraging picture of the prospects of the Territorial Army in his own district, the West Riding, pointing out, however, the necessity of employers of labour co-operating, and the difficulty of raising the imobile field artillery. But the question of the horses presents a difficulty with which it is impossible for the County Associations to cope. Only the Government can take the necessary steps.

AN ANIMATED CONTROVERSY.

An animated correspondence has taken place in the columns of the "Times" between the Military Correspondent of that journal and Mr. Arnold Forster. The late Secretary of State for War, in offering some criticisms upon the Territorial Army Scheme, had pointed to a disparity, more apparent than real, between the respective estimates of Lord Roberts and Sir John French as to the number of men we may be deemed to require—whether they should number a million or more or the 300,000 of the Territorial Army. He had also taken the Inspector-General of the Forces to task for asserting that one volunteer was worth two conscripts and the Correspondent rushed into the fray to denounce Mr. Arnold Forster in no measured terms, on the ground that he had attacked and grossly misrepresented a general officer on the active list who was unable to reply and further for endeavouring to stir up bad blood between the Army and the Navy. To do Mr. Arnold-Forster justice the latter charge is certainly not justified, because he was merely expressing apprehension that increasing military burdens—which we do not expect to see imposed—might ultimately lead to a diminution of the Navy estimates, which also is not at present expected. The late Secretary of State appears to have misunderstood the drift of Sir John French's argument. At the dinner of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce he was expounding the military situation, and gave well-merited praise to Mr. Haldane's scheme for the creation of a voluntary Territorial Army.


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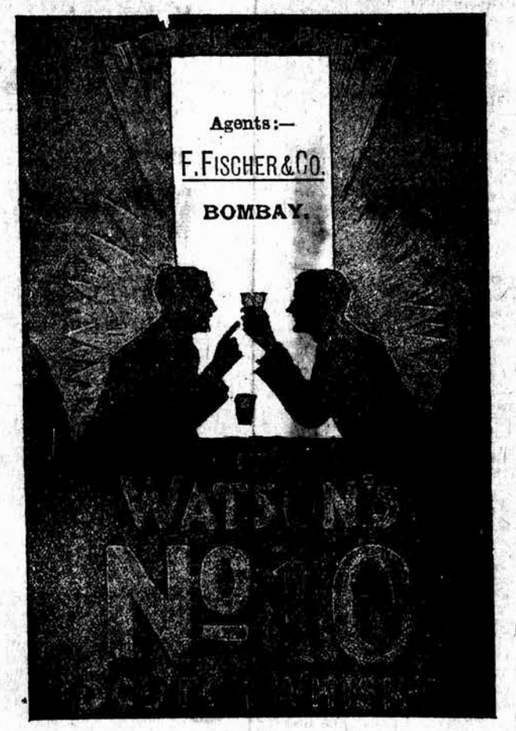


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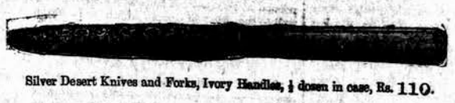

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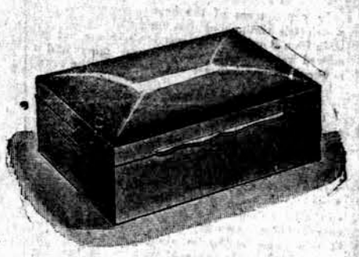

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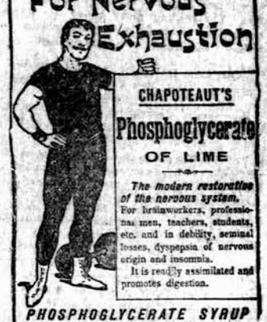

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